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Near East & South Asia

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Arab-Israeli Talks

'Text' of Israel-Jordan Draft Accord Published

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[FBIS Transcribed Text]

Preamble

— The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Government of the State of Israel;

— Bearing in mind the Washington Declaration, signed by them on 25th July, 1994 and which they are both committed to honour;

— Aiming at the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 in all their aspects;

— Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining and strengthening peace based on freedom, equality, justice and respect for fundamental human rights, thereby overcoming psychological barriers and promoting human dignity;

— Reaffirming their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and recognising their right and obligation to live in peace with each other as well as with all states, within secure and recognised boundaries;

— Desiring to develop friendly relations and cooperation between them in accordance with the principles of international law governing international relations in time of peace;

— Desiring as well to ensure lasting security for both their states and in particular to avoid threats and the use of force between them;

— Bearing in mind that in their Washington Declaration of 25th July, 1994, they declared the termination of the state of belligerency between them;

— Deciding to establish peace between them in accordance with this Treaty of Peace.

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1 - Establishment of Peace

Peace is hereby established between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the State of Israel (the "Parties") effective from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

Article 2 - General Principles

The Parties will apply between them the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law governing relations among states in times of peace. In particular:

1. They recognise and will respect each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence;

2. They recognise and will respect each other's right to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries;

3. They will develop good neighbourly relations of cooperation between them to ensure lasting security, will refrain from the threat or use of force against each other and will settle all disputes between them by peaceful means.

4. They respect and recognise the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the region.

5. They respect and recognise the pivotal role of human development and dignity in regional and bilateral relationships.

6. They further believe that within their control, involuntary movements of persons in such a way as to adversely prejudice the security of either Party should not be permitted.

Article 3 - International Boundary

1. The international boundary between Jordan and Israel is delimited with reference to the boundary definition under the Mandate as is shown in Annex I(a), on the mapping materials attached thereto and co-ordinates specified therein.

2. The boundary, as set out in Annex I(a), is the permanent, secure and recognised international boundary between Jordan and Israel, without prejudice to the status of any territories that came under Israeli military government control in 1967.

3. The parties recognise the international boundary, including the territorial waters and airspace, as inviolable, and will respect and comply with them.

4. The demarcation of the boundary will take place as set forth in Appendix I to Annex I(a) and will be concluded not later than nine months after the signing of the Treaty.

5. It is agreed that where the boundary follows a river, in the event of natural changes in the course of the flow of the river as described in Annex I(a), the boundary shall follow the new course of the flow. In the event of any other changes the boundary shall not be affected unless otherwise agreed.

6. Immediately upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty, each Party will deploy on each side of the international boundary as defined in Annex I(a).

7. The Parties shall upon the signature of the Treaty, enter into negotiations to conclude, within 9 months, an agreement on the delimination [as received] of their maritime boundary in the Gulf of 'Aqaba.

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8. Taking into account the special circumstances of the Baqura/Naharayim area, which is under Jordanian sovereignty, with Israeli private ownership rights, the Parties agreed to apply the provisions set out in Annex I(b).

9. With respect to the Zofar area the provisions set out in Annex I(c) will apply.

Article 4 - Security

1. a. Both Parties, acknowledging that mutual understanding and co-operation in security-related matters will form a significant part of their relations and will further enhance the security of the region, take upon themselves to base their security relations on mutual trust, advancement of joint interests and co-operation, and to aim towards a regional framework of partnership in peace.

b. Towards that goal the Parties recognise the achievements of the European Community and European Union in the development of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) and commit themselves to the creation, in the Middle East, of a CSCME (Conference on Security and Co-operation in the Middle East).

This commitment entails the adoption of regional models of security successfully implemented in the post World War era (along the lines of the Helsinki process) culminating in a regional zone of Security and Stability.

2. The obligations referred to in this Article are without prejudice to the inherent right of self-defence in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

3. The Parties undertake, in accordance with the provisions of this article, the following:

a. To refrain from the threat or use of force or weapons, conventional, non-conventional or of any other kind, against each other or of other actions or activities that adversely affect the security of the other Party;

b. To refrain from organising, instigating, inciting, assisting or participating in acts or threats of belligerency, hostility, subversion or violence against the other Party;

c. to take necessary and effective measures to ensure that acts or threats of belligerency, hostility, subversion or violence against the other Party do no originate from, and are not committed within, the territory (herein after the term "territory" includes the airspace and territorial waters), or through or over their territory.

4. Consistent with the era of peace and with the efforts to build regional security and to avoid and prevent aggression and violence, the Parties further agree to refrain from the following:

a. Joining or in any way assisting, promoting or cooperating with any coalition, organization or alliance with a military or security character with a third party, the objectives or activities of which include launching aggression or other acts of military hostility against the other Party, in contravention of the provisions of the present Treaty.

b. Allowing the entry, stationing and operating on their territory, or through it, of military forces, personnel or materiel of a third party, in circumstances which may adversely prejudice the security of the other Party.

5. Both Parties will take necessary and effective measures, and will cooperate in combating terrorism of all kinds. The Parties undertake:

a. To take necessary and effective measures to prevent acts of terrorism, subversion or violence from being carried out from their territory or through it and to take necessary measures to combat such activities and all their perpetrators.

b. Without prejudice to the basic rights of freedom of expression and association, to take necessary and effective measures to prevent the entry, presence and operation in their territory of any group or organisation, and their infrastructure, which threatens the security of the other Party by the use of or incitement to the use of violent means.

c. To cooperate in preventing and combating cross-boundary infiltrations.

6. Any question as to the implementation of this Article will be dealt with through a mechanism of consultation which will include a liaison system, verification, supervision, and where necessary, other mechanisms, and higher level consultation. The details of the mechanism of consultation will be contained in an agreement to be concluded by the Parties within 3 months of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

7. To work as a matter of priority and as soon as possible in the context of the multilateral working group on Arms Control and Regional Security, and jointly, towards the following:

a. the creation in the Middle East of a region free from hostile alliances and coalitions;

b. the creation of a Middle East free from weapons of mass destruction, both conventional and non-conventional, in the context of a comprehensive, lasting and stable peace, characterised by the renunciation of the use of force, reconciliation and goodwill;

Article 5 - Diplomatic and other Bilateral Relations

1. The Parties agree to establish full diplomatic and consular relations and to exchange resident ambassadors within one month of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

2. The Parties agree that the normal relationship between them will further include economic and cultural relations.

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Article 6 - Water

With the view to achieving a comprehensive and lasting settlement of all the water problems between them:

1. The Parties agree mutually to recognise the rightful allocations of both of them in Jordan River, al-Yarmuk River waters and Wadi al-'Arabah/Arava ground water in accordance with the agreed acceptable principles, quantities and quality as set out in Annex II, which shall be fully respected and complied with.

2. The Parties, recognising the necessity to find a practical, just and agreed solution to their water problems and with the view that the subject of water can form the basis for the advancement of co-operation between them, jointly undertake to ensure that the management and development of their water resources do not, in any way, harm the water resources of the other party.

3. The Parties recognise that their water resources are not sufficient to meet their needs. More water should be supplied for their use through various methods including projects of regional and international co-operation.

4. In light of paragraph 3, with the understanding that co-operation in water-related subjects would be to the benefit of both parties, and will help alleviate their water shortages, and that water issues along their entire boundary must be dealt with in their totality, including the possibility of trans-boundary water transfers, the parties agree to search for ways to alleviate water shortage and to co-operate in the following fields:

a. Development of existing and new water resources increasing the water availability, including on a regional basis, as appropriate, and minimising wastage of water resources through the chain of their uses;

b. Prevention of contamination of water resources;

c. Mutual assistance in the alleviation of water shortages;

d. Transfer of information and joint research and development in water-related subjects, and review of the potentials for enhancement of water resources development and use.

5. The implementation of both countries' undertakings under this Article is detailed in Annex II.

Article 7 - Economic Relations

1. Viewing economic development and prosperity as pillars of peace, security and harmonious relations between states, peoples and individual human beings, the Parties, taking note of understandings reached between them, affirm their mutual desire to promote economic cooperation between them, as well as within the framework of wider regional economic co-operation.

2. In order to accomplish this goal, the Parties agree to the following:

a. To remove all discriminatory barriers to normal economic relations, to terminate economic boycotts directed at each other, and to co-operate in terminating boycotts against each other by third parties.

b. Recognising that the principle of free and unimpeded flow of goods and services should guide their relations, the Parties will enter into negotiations with a view to concluding agreements on economic co-operation, including trade and the establishment of a free-trade area, investment, banking and industrial co-operation and labour, for the purpose of promoting beneficial economic relations, based on principles to be agreed upon, as well as on human development considerations on a regional basis. These negotiations will be concluded no later than 6 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Treaty.

c. To co-operate bilaterally, as well as in multilateral forums, towards the promotion of their respective economies and of their neighbourly economic relations with other regional parties.

Article 8 - Refugees and Displaced Persons

1. Recognising the massive human problems caused to both parties by the conflict in the Middle East, as well as the contribution made by them towards the alleviation of human suffering, the Parties will seek to further alleviate those problems arising on a bilateral level.

2. Recognising that the above human problems caused by the conflict in the Middle East cannot be fully resolved on the bilateral level, the Parties will seek to resolve them in appropriate forums, in accordance with international law, including the following:

a. in the case of displaced persons, in a quadripartite committee together with Egypt and the Palestinians;

b. in the case of refugees,

i. in the framework of the work of the Multilateral Group on Refugees.

ii. in negotiations, in a framework to be agreed, bilateral or

otherwise, in conjunction with and at the same time as the

permanent status negotiations pertaining to the territories

referred to in Article 3 of this Treaty.

3. Through the implementation of agreed United Nations programmes and other agreed international economic programmes concerning refugees and displaced persons, including assistance to their settlement.

Article 9 - Places of Historical and Religious Significance

1. Each party will provide freedom of access to places of religious and historical significance.

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2. In this regard, in accordance with the Washington Declaration, Israel respects the present special role of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Muslim Holy Shrines in Jerusalem. When negotiations on the permanent status will take place, Israel will give high priority to the Jordanian historic role in these shrines.

3. The Parties will act together to promote interfaith relations among the three monotheistic religions, with the aim of working towards religious understanding, moral commitment, freedom of religious worship, and tolerance and peace.

Article 10 - Cultural and Scientific Exchanges

The Parties, wishing to remove biases developed through periods of conflict, recognise the desirability of cultural and scientific exchanges in all fields, and agreed to establish normal cultural relations between them. Thus, they shall, as soon as possible and not later than 9 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty, conclude the negotiations on cultural and scientific agreements.

Article 11 - Mutual Understanding and Good Neighbourly Relations

1. The Parties will seek to foster mutual understanding and tolerance based on shared historic values, and accordingly undertake:

a. to abstain from hostile or discriminatory propaganda against each other, and to take all possible legal and administrative measures to prevent the dissemination of such propaganda by any organization or individual present in the territory of either party.

b. as soon as possible, and not later than three months from the exchange of the instruments or ratification of this Treaty, to repeal all adverse or discriminatory references and expressions of hostility in their respective legislation;

c. to refrain in all government publications from any such references or expressions;

d. to ensure mutual enjoyment by each other's citizens of due process of law within their respective legal systems and before their courts.

2. Paragraph 1(a) is without prejudice to the right to freedom of expression as contained in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

3. A joint committee shall be formed to examine incidents where one party claims there has been a violation of this Article.

Article 12 - Combating Crime and Drugs

The Parties will co-operate in combating crime, with an emphasis on smuggling, and will take all necessary measures to combat and prevent such activities as the production of, as well as the trafficking in illicit drugs, and will bring to trial perpetrators of such acts. In this regard, they take note of the understandings reached between them in the above spheres, as per Annex III and undertake to conclude all relevant agreements no later than 9 months from the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

Article 13 - Transportation and Roads

Taking note of the progress already made in the area of transportation, the Parties recognise the mutuality of interest in good neighborly relations in the area of transportation and agree to the following means to promote relations between them in this sphere:

1. Each Party will permit the free movement of nationals and vehicles of the other into and within its territory according to the general rules applicable to nationals and vehicles of other states. Neither party will impose discriminatory taxes or restrictions on the free movement of persons and vehicles from its territory to the territory of the other.

2. The Parties will open and maintain roads and border crossings between their countries and will consider further road and rail links between them.

3. The Parties will continue their negotiations concerning mutual transportation agreements in the above and other areas, such as joint projects, traffic safety, transport standards and norms, licensing of vehicles, land passages, shipment of goods and cargo and meteorology, to be concluded not later than 6 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

4. The Parties agree to continue their negotiations for a highway to be constructed and maintained between Egypt, Jordan and Israel near Eilat.

Article 14 - Freedom of Navigation and Access to Ports

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 3, each Party recognises the right of the vessels of the other Party to innocent passage through its territorial waters in accordance with the rules of international law.

2. Each Party will grant normal access to its ports for vessels and cargoes of the other, as well as vessels and cargoes destined for or coming from the other Party. Such access will be granted on the same conditions as generally applicable to vessels and cargoes of other nations.

3. The Parties consider the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of 'Aqaba to be international waterways open to all nations for unimpeded and non-suspendable freedom of navigation and overflight. The Parties will respect each other's right to navigation and overflight for access to either Party through the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba.

Article 15 - Civil Aviation

1. The Parties recognise as applicable to each other the rights, privileges and obligations provided for by the

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multilateral aviation agreements to which they are both party, particularly by the 1944 Convention on International Civil Aviation, ("The Chicago Convention") and the 1944 International Air Services Transit Agreement.

2. Any declaration of national emergency by a Party under Article 89 of the Chicago Convention will not be applied to the other Party on a discriminatory basis.

3. The Parties take note of the negotiations on the international air corridor to be opened between them in accordance with the Washington Declaration. In addition, the Parties shall, upon ratification of this Treaty, enter into negotiations for the purpose of concluding a Civil Aviation Agreement. All the above negotiations are to be concluded not later than 6 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

Article 16 - Posts and Telecommunications

The Parties take note of the opening between them, in accordance with the Washington Declaration, of direct telephone and facsimile lines. Postal links, the negotiations of which having been concluded, will be activated upon the signature of this Treaty. The Parties further agree that normal wireless and cable communications and television relay services by cable, radio and satellite, will be established between them, in accordance with all relevant international conventions and regulations. The negotiations on these subjects will be concluded not later than 9 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

Article 17 - Tourism

The Parties affirm their mutual desire to promote co-operation between them in the field of tourism. In order to accomplish this goal, the Parties—taking note of the understandings reached between them concerning Tourism—agree to negotiate, as soon as possible, and to conclude not later than three months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty, an agreement to facilitate and encourage mutual tourism and tourism from third countries.

Article 18 - Environment

The Parties will co-operate in matters relating to the environment, a sphere to which they attach great importance, including conservation of nature and prevention of pollution, as set forth in Annex IV. They will negotiate an agreement on the above, to be concluded not later than 6 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

Article 19 - Energy

1. The Parties will co-operate in the development of energy resources, including the development of energy-related projects such as the utilisation of solar energy.

2. The Parties, having concluded their negotiations on the interconnecting of their electric grids in the Eilat-'Aqaba area, will implement the interconnecting upon the signature of this Treaty. The Parties view this step as a part of a wider bi-national and regional concept. They agree to continue their negotiations as soon as possible to widen the scope of their interconnected grids.

3 The Parties will conclude the relevant agreements in the field of energy within 6 months from the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

Article 20 - Rift Valley Development

The Parties attach great importance to the integrated development of the Jordan Rift Valley area, including joint projects in the economic, environmental, energy-related and tourism fields. Taking note of the Terms of Reference developed in the framework of the Trilateral Jordan-Israel-US economic committee towards the Jordan Rift Valley Development Master Plan, they will vigorously continue their efforts toward the completion of planning and towards implementation.

Article 21 - Health

The Parties will co-operate in the area of health and shall negotiate with a view to the conclusion of an agreement within 9 months of the exchange of instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

Article 22 - Agriculture

The Parties will co-operate in the areas of agriculture, including veterinary services, plant protection, biotechnology and marketing, and shall negotiate with a view to the conclusion of an agreement within 6 months from the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

Article 23 - 'Aqaba and Eilat

The Parties agree to enter into negotiations, as soon as possible, and no later than one month from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty, on arrangements that would enable the joint development of the towns of 'Aqaba and Eilat with regard to such matters, inter alia, as joint tourism development, joint customs, free trade zone, co-operation in aviation, prevention of pollution, maritime matters, police, customs, and health co-operation. The Parties will conclude all relevant agreements within 9 months from the exchange of instruments of ratification of the treaty.

Article 24 - Claims

The Parties agree to establish a claims commission for the mutual settlement of all financial claims.

Article 25 - Rights and Obligations

1. This Treaty does not affect and shall not be interpreted as affecting, in any way, the rights and obligations of the Parties under the Charter of the United Nations.

2. The Parties undertake to fulfil in good faith their obligations under this Treaty, without regard to action or inaction of any other party and independently of any

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instrument inconsistent with this Treaty. For the purposes of this paragraph each Party presents to the other that in its opinion and interpretation there is no inconsistency between their existing treaty obligations and this Treaty.

3. They further undertake to take all the necessary measures for the application in their relations of the provisions of the multilateral conventions to which they are parties, including the submission of appropriate notification to the Secretary General of the United Nations and other depositories of such conventions.

4. Both parties will also take all the necessary steps to abolish all pejorative references to the other Party, in multilateral conventions to which they are parties, to the extent that such references exist.

5. The Parties undertake not to enter into any obligation in conflict with this Treaty.

6. Subject to Article 103 of the United Nations Charter, in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Parties under the present Treaty and any of their other obligations, the obligations under this Treaty will be binding and implemented.

Article 26 - Legislation

Within 3 months of the exchange of instruments of ratification of this Treaty the Parties undertake to enact any legislation necessary in order to implement the Treaty, and to terminate any international commitments and to repeal any legislation that is inconsistent with the Treaty.

Article 27 - Ratification

1. This treaty shall be ratified by both Parties in conformity with their respective national procedures. It shall enter into force on the exchange of instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

2. The Annexes, Appendices, Maps and Attachments to this Treaty shall be considered integral parts thereof.

Article 28 - Interim Measures

The Parties will apply in certain spheres, to be agreed upon, interim measures to be applied pending the conclusion of the relevant agreements in accordance with this Treaty, as stipulated in Annex V.

Article 29 - Settlement of Disputes

1. Disputes arising out of the application or interpretation of this Treaty shall be resolved by negotiations.

2. Any such disputes which cannot be settled by negotiations shall be resolved by conciliation or submitted to arbitration.

Article 30 - Registration

This treaty shall be transmitted to the Secretary General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Annex I: International Boundary

Annex II: Water

Annex III: Crime and Drugs

Annex IV: Environment

Annex V: Interim Measures [Passage omitted on "text" of "Annex II: Water Related Matters," published in the Arab-Israeli Talks section of the 20 October issue of the Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT, page 1]

Negotiator on Water Accord; Allocations Detailed

JN2010095794 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 20-21 Oct 94 pp 1, 2

[Report by Nirmin Murad in al-'Aqabah]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The water annex to the Treaty between Jordan and Israel (Annex II) not only guarantees the Kingdom's share of about 215 million cubic metres (mcms) but also details short-term projects for the storage of the unregulated flow of al-Yarmuk and Jordan water for use by the Kingdom and sets the rules for rehabilitating the Jordan River water and for protecting the quality of shared water resources in both states.

According to a copy of the annex on water Jordan and Israel will continue to coordinate steps to find new sources for the supply of water to both sides, but in the mid-term ensure a supply of 50 mcm/year of water of drinkable standards for Jordan.

The seven-page annex on "water-related matters" details the allocation of water from the al-Yarmuk to Israel at 25 mcms/year to be pumped in two intervals each year: (12) mcms in summer (May 15 through Oct. 15), and (13) mcms in winter (Oct. 16 through May 14). this part reduces Israel's use of the al-Yarmuk in favour of Jordan by 45 mcms/year (eight in the summer and 37 mcms in winter).

The same part allows Israel to pump an additional 20 mcms from Jordan's share in winter for storage in Lake Tiberias and subsequent release of the same quantity (no loss to evaporation) to Jordan in the summer interval. Jordan will divert the rest in winter (17 mcms) to the King 'Abdallah Canal. The additional quantities that Jordan thus receives amount to 28 mcms in the summer interval and 17 mcms in the winter interval.

"We have always held, as did the Arab Technical Committee formed by the Arab League in 1953, that Israel is entitled to only 25 mcms in the al-Yarmuk River," chief Jordanian water negotiator Munthir Haddadin told the

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JORDAN TIMES in an interview. "We had agreed to and fixed in the annex," he asserted.

Today, and after deducting uses (about 200 mcms), Jordan become entitled to the rest of the flow, an estimated share of 235 mcms, of which Jordan has been using an average of 130 mcms in the King 'Abdallah Canal, Dr. Haddadin said. That is, Jordan, after the Treaty, will be able to use 165 mcms starting almost immediately.

Israel is to further supply Jordan with another 10 mcms/year of water desalinated from saline water springs now being discharged into the Jordan River (Item 2.d). Until that is done (estimated within four years). Israel is to supply Jordan—offsummer months—with this amount from lake Tiberias. Jordan will thus almost immediately receive, in the dry months of domestic water shortages and needs, a total of 55 mcms/year (45 mcms from the al-Yarmuk River and 10 mcms from the lake).

Israel and Jordan are to cooperate in building a diversion/storage dam at Adassiya to improve water diversion efficiency from the al-Yarmuk into the King 'Abdallah Canal. such a dam will increase Jordan's use of Yarmuk water by about 30 mcms, some of which will be stored in the al-Karamah Dam. They will further cooperate to build a dam (or a series of dams) on the Jordan River to impound as much as possible of the rest of the floods of the Yarmuk and of the Jordan River there, estimated to yield apout 23 mcms, 20 of which to Jordan.

With this, Jordan's ability to use its share from the al-Yarmuk increases to 195 mcms and from the Jordan by about 30 mcms. Compared to its pre-treaty use of 120 mcms, Jordan's share is increased by 105 mcms, Dr. Haddadin said.

The Annex further stipulates additional water to Jordan from sources to be identified by both Jordan and Israel; this additional water share amounts of 50 mcms/year (item I.3). Added to the increment of 105 mcms in Jordan's share, the increase now becomes 155 mcms/year of water of drinking standards.

Finally, with the rehabilitation of water in the Jordan River below the Lake Tiberias (Article III of the Annex), the two parties agreed to equally share the rehabilitated water. This is estimated at 40 mcms/year of water suitable for irrigation. Added to the above increase in Jordan's share, the increment becomes 195 mcms/year.

there will still be an average of 40 mcms of al-Yarmuk floods yet unstored, and these belong to Jordan. If a suitable storage place is found on the al-Yarmuk, Jordan's increment in its share will probably increase by 20 mcms or more, with the final increment amounting to 216 mcms/year added to the pre-treaty use of 120 mcms.

Item I.1.a Brings to Jordan:	8 mcms in summary (May 15 to Oct. 15)
Item I.1.b	17 mcms in winter (Oct. 16 to May 11) and 20 mcms in summer (through storage in Tiberias).
and Item II.1	30 mcms in the King 'Abdallah canal and 20 mcms for storage in locations to be identified
Item I.2.a	the same of item I.1.b (no double counting)
Item I.2.b	20 mcms stored on the Jordan River
Item I.2c	40 mcms from rehabilitated Jordan River below Tiberias
Item I.2d	10 mcms (Tiberias and later desalinated water)
Item I.3	50 mcms (source to be defined within one year)
Subtotal	215 mcms of addition water
Current (Pretreaty) use	120 mcms in the King 'Abdallah Canal
Total	335 mcms water from the Yarmuk and Jordan Rivers

Final Round of Jordanian-Israeli Talks Concludes

Last Meeting as 'Peace Negotiators' Noted

JN2010134594 Amman Radio Jordan in English 1200 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Jordan and Israel have just concluded the final round of their bilaterals. Ending the current two-week long session, negotiators from both sides met in al-'Aqabah this morning to put final touches on an agreement on all major controversial issues. Radio Jordan's Khalid al-Shurman is covering the talks and he has filed this report:

[Begin al-Shurman recording] Today marked not only the end of this round of peace talks between Jordan and Israel, but also closing the chapter of bilateral negotiations to next take up a new practical form of designing and implementing methods of cooperation between the two countries. Jordanian and Israeli negotiators met for their last time as peace negotiators, as they have now reached agreement on all major controversial issues on their main and sub-agendas. The future meetings will be coordinated by a special office at the foreign ministries of both countries, discussing then technical details of joint ventures in water, energy, environment, and other economic, and tourist projects.

On Wednesday next week, Jordan and Israel sign their final peace treaty which crowns three years of diligent and hard work. The signing ceremony, expected to be a popular festival, will take place at the border crossing

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point between al-'Aqabah and Elat where final preparations are currently underway.

In interviews on their evaluation of the peace achievements, heads of the Jordanian committees demonstrated genuine enthusiasm and optimism for Jordan's future prosperity. The head of the committee on land, borders, and security told Radio Jordan that Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Jordanian territory will start immediately after next week's signing of the treaty, adding that the withdrawal, international boundary demarcation, and other related technical issues will be concluded in three months time.

On water and joint projects, Jordan's head of the water committee said the International Monetary Fund has agreed to finance or facilitate financing of water desalination projects, roads and railway constructions, airports, and tourism projects.

During talks with the negotiators, there has been clear unanimity among them that the peace treaty will reflect on the Jordanian economy with tangible growth and flourishing. The delegates agreed that besides regaining all rights in Jordanian land and water, the peace agreement will consolidate Jordan's sovereignty and security since it has achieved for the first time internationally-recognized borders with Israel.

The head of the Israeli Committee on Trade Ehud Kawfman said during the first three years of the peace between the two countries, Jordan will benefit more from the influx of the Israeli tourists, but noted that advantages will prevail all the region. From the Coral Beach Hotel, this is Khalid al-Shurman reporting for Radio Jordan. [end recording]

Al-Tarawinah Comments on Talks

JN2010205794 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Oct 94

[Report from Khalid al-Shurman and Jawad al-'Umari]

[FBIS Translated Text] Following the end of the peace negotiations held on the Jordanian-Israeli track, the negotiating process moved from one searching for peace to one planning for cooperation under the canopy of peace and through bilateral agreements, which both sides will reach during the transitional phase and afterwards. Following the end of today's round of talks, Dr. Fayiz al-Tarawinah, head of the Jordanian delegation, met with the representatives of the local media and stated that by the end of today, all the annexes on border demarcation, the approved maps, and other topics like security, the environment, and the transitional phase would be completed.

Dr. al-Tarawinah explained that the signing of the treaty would be followed by immediate measures like power grids linkage between Elat and al-'Aqabah, postal cooperation, the movement of tourists and citizens, and improving and reducing the cost of telecommunications. He added that during the transitional phase, the talks between the two sides would take the form of negotiations through competent sectors and ministries in order to formulate 19 agreements, including a trade agreement organizing the trade process, taking into account the difference in the volumes of economy between the two countries, as well as Jordanian interests in the West bank, which is still under the control of the Israeli authority.

Dr. al-Tarawinah then stressed that all the Jordanian rights will return in accordance with the peace treaty, that any assessment of the treaty without considering all its articles and annexes will lack fairness, and that all the territories that have been returned to Jordan will be placed under Jordanian sovereignty and laws. He also pointed out that Jordan would take part in talks on the refugee and displaced people issues through the four-way committee as stipulated in the Palestinian-Israeli Declaration of Principles.

During the concluding round of talks, a final, opened session was held under the chairmanship of Dr. Fayiz al-Tarawinah, head of the Jordanian delegation, and Dr. Elyaqim Rubenstein, head of the Israeli delegation. The members of both delegations, as well as the representatives of the media organs attended. The heads of both delegations then delivered speeches in which they praised the efforts of the two leaderships, which enabled the negotiations to solve all the problems and which crowned these efforts by initialing the draft peace treaty. Each of the two heads of delegations praised his counterpart for showing patience in defending his causes and understanding the views of his partner in the negotiations. The heads of the two delegations then replied to questions by journalists.

Travel, Tourism Discussed

TA2010183294 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1500 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Another round of Israel-Jordan peace talks has ended in al-'Aqabah. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the Border Committee decided that the border will run through the center of Nehalim, and if there is a gradual, natural change in the river bed, the border will move accordingly. Work on demarcating the border will begin immediately after the accords are ratified.

On the matter of the travel of civilians between the two countries, it was agreed that it will begin on 1 November and 550 people will be able to move through the border daily during the first three months: 300 at the southern border crossing and 250 at the northern border crossing. This figure does not include businessmen and journalists. The crossing will be in groups and those crossing will obtain visas. There will be no need for an exit permit from Israel.

Our correspondent adds that there will be no quota on the number of Israelis who will be able to visit Petra.

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Further on Talks, Treaty Signing Ceremony

JN2010163394 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The last round of Jordanian-Israeli talks will be concluded in al-'Aqabah today after a draft Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty restoring all Jordanian land and water rights has been signed. Preparations are currently under way to celebrate the signing of the final treaty on Wednesday. In the meantime, working teams continue to prepare the treaty annexes, which cover all the technical details that were the subject matter of talks over the past three years. More details in the following report by the radio team in al-'Aqabah:

[Begin recording] [Jawad al-'Umari] Today, the Jordanian-Israeli talks will be concluded, ushering in a new stage of peace, which was realized after years of serious talks between the two sides. The next stage of talks between Jordan and Israel will be held to implement the provisions of the peace treaty and its annexes and the cooperation agreements in the various areas.

Jordanian and Israeli working teams are preparing five annexes for the final treaty, which will be signed next week. Work to finalize these annexes will continue over the next nine months. [passage omitted]

Dr. Marwan al-Mu'ashshir, official spokesman of the Jordanian delegation, said that talks are under way to open the two crossings in the south and north for the two countries' nationals. He said that there will be a three-month transitional period during which 300 Israeli tourists will be allowed to enter via the northern crossing and 250 tourists via the southern crossing, 150 of whom will be allowed to go the historical city of Petra. He added that visas will be obtained from travel agents in the two countries, and that these arrangements will change after the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Regarding the signing ceremony of the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty on Wednesday, reports say that U.S. President Bill Clinton will arrive in al-'Aqabah at 1200 [1000 GMT] on Wednesday. He will attend the ceremony at al-'Aqabah-Elat crossing at 1300. This significant ceremony will be attended by some 5,000 invitees. Invitations have been sent to a number of dignitaries, including the foreign ministers of the UN Security Council permanent member states, the UN secretary general, and the Arab League secretary general.

Staff Major General Muhammad al-Malkawi, commander of the southern military zone, said that the site of the ceremony will be ready by Saturday night. He added that the Armed Forces' vehicles are working day and night to prepare the yards, canopies, and other services like parking lots and helicopter landing strips, seats, tents, podiums, communication cables, and others. [end recording]

Jordan's al-'Anani Explains Peace Treaty Provisions

JN2010191094 Amman Radio Jordan in English 1700 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Israel will withdraw from the occupied Jordanian territories within nine months from the date of signing the peace treaty and both countries will open embassies after one month from the date of the treaty.

Minister of Information Dr. Jawad al-'Anani has said in an interview with Jordan television that Jordan left the demarcation of borders with the Palestinians to a later date and after the end of occupation. He added that the peace treaty would provide Jordan to exercise its sovereignty over its land and water. Dr. al-'Anani added that the treaty stems from UN resolution 242. The aim of the treaty, the minister said, is reaching a just peace based on equal footing in all spheres for both sides.

Dr. al-'Anani said that the question of the occupied lands constituted a major portion in the negotiations even though the Israeli side tried to sidestep the issue which stalled the negotiations for a long period of time.

The minister of information said that an important piece of land amounting to 820 acres near al-Baqurah and have reserves of water have been developed by the Israelis before 1948 was rented to them for 25 years after regaining Jordanian sovereignty on it. Dr. al-'Anani added that this piece of land can be developed by joint projects.

Also the minister said that there was a swap of five km of land near the Dead Sea as it was close to the Jordan Potash Company which avoided further misunderstanding and gave a chance to the Jordanian project to expand. Dr. al-'Anani added that the new demarcation will change the current cease-fire lines to an international boundary recognized by the international community. The minister said that his majesty the king has asserted during the Washington Declaration that the state of war with Israel has ended and that any future problems will be solved in peaceful means.

On the question of security, Dr. al-'Anani said Israel has tried to introduce many proposals which would have affected Jordan's relations with the Arab countries. Such proposals were not accepted by the Jordanian negotiating team but Jordan accepted that its land will not be used for terrorist attacks as the case was always, the minister said. He said: Such actions would also be adhered to by the Israeli side.

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Inter-Arab Affairs

PLO Protests Jerusalem Paragraph in Peace Accord

NC2010160194 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 20 Oct (MENA)—The PLO has submitted an official protest to the Arab League against the paragraph dealing with Jerusalem in the Jordanian-Israeli peace accord.

A PLO memorandum was submitted here today by Muhammad Subayh, Palestine National Council secretary and permanent delegate to the Arab League, to ambassador Adnan 'Imran, Arab League assistant secretary general for political affairs. The memorandum urged the Arab League to make the necessary efforts to amend this paragraph since Jerusalem is a Palestinian responsibility and this paragraph runs counter to the contents of the Palestinian-Israeli agreements.

The representative requested that this memorandum be circulated among the member states.

Libya Asks Arab League To Arrange Lockerbie Trial

NC2010160794 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Ibrahim al-Bishari, Libya's permanent representative to the Arab League, has announced that his country has submitted a formal proposal to the Arab League to place the two Libyan suspects in the Lockerbie case at the league's disposal. The proposal calls on the Arab League to arrange the trial of the two Libyan nationals in The Hague.

Al-Bishari, who was speaking during a press interview, said that the proposal is designed to demonstrate Libya's earnestness about implementing UN Security Council Resolution 731.

Palestinian Affairs

Hamas Members Claim To Name 'Suicide Bomber'

NC2010123894 Paris AFP in English 1223 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Jerusalem, Oct 20 (AFP)—27-year-old Palestinian from the West Bank carried the massive bomb on a Tel Aviv bus that killed 21 Israelis as well as himself, Hamas members told AFP on Thursday [20 October].

They named the suicide bomber as Hasan 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Suway'.

The members of the Islamic Resistance Movement did not say where he lived, however Israeli state radio said he was from a village in the Qalqilyah area.

Meanwhile, Israeli security forces stepped up a hunt for the Islamic fundamentalist dubbed the "engineer" who built the bombs which have killed dozens of Israelis.

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin identified a "prime suspect" who has been wanted for more than two years.

He did not reveal the name of Yahya 'Ayyash, described by security officials as a Hamas "chemist" from the West Bank village of Rafat, barely 10 kilometres (six miles) from Tel Aviv and just south of Qalqilyah.

'Ayyash, 29, took a degree in electrical engineering at Bi'r Zayt University on the West Bank before disappearing.

Hamas Issues Statement, Vows To Continue 'Struggle'

NC2010204894 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received by fax a statement from the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, in which it declared that the perpetrator of the Israeli bus bombing yesterday was martyred. The bombing left 22 Israelis dead and well over 40 others wounded.

The statement notes that the perpetrator is called Salih 'Abd-al-Rahim. It says that Hamas pledges to 'Abd-al-Rahim and his brother Palestinian detainees held in Israeli prisons as well as the Palestinian people that it will continue down the road of struggle until the occupation has been terminated from our usurped land.

Hamas' Al-Zahhar on Kidnapping, PA Actions

MM1810153594 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 17 Oct 94 p3

[Telephone interview with Dr. Mahmud al-Zahhar, "one of the Hamas leaders in Gaza," by Ruba al-Husari in Jerusalem; date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Al-Husari] What is the truth about the reported closure of the Islamic University by the Palestinian Authority [PA] which is said to have prevented students from reaching it?

[Al-Zahhar] We have been hearing that since the morning, especially from Israeli sources, but when the university presidency contacted Yasir 'Arafat he denied it. What happened was that at a point near the settlement of Netsarim buses were prevented from reaching the Gaza area. So a large number of students and others gathered, attacked the Israeli checkpoint there, and managed to cross to the university, and teaching resumed normally.

[Al-Husari] What is the number of Hamas detainees since last week?

[Al-Zahhar] There are about 150 detainees. Only the father and brother of martyr Salah Jadallah have been

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released just for five days to receive condolences. We have not heard of any other releases. The Palestinian people deplore these detentions, which are unjustified now that it has been proved that the kidnapping occurred in the West Bank. We do not understand the PA's arrest of that number of people, and fo. what aim and purpose.

[Al-Husari] There was a political dialogue between the PA and Hamas before the kidnapping. What is the situation now?

[Al-Zahhar] There was no political dialogue. The aim was to contain a problem which arose when fire was opened on Yusri al-Hams and others. The dispute was contained, the killers were identified, and complications not in the interest of the Palestinian people were averted. But there was no political dialogue on political or security matters as some tried to insinuate.

[Al-Husari] It has been claimed that the elections and the political future of the Gaza Strip were among the subjects discussed between Hamas and the authority.

[Al-Zahhar] No security or political position was discussed in our talks. In view of the arrests, I do not expect any kind of dialogue. If a policy of arrests and dialogue was applied in the circumstances, the complications would be greater than if it [the dialogue] were postponed until the problem has been solved and the detainees released as a main condition.

[Al-Husari] According to some Palestinian sources in Gaza, the authority is determined to destroy the military wing of Hamas. In your view, would it be able to do that?

[Al-Zahhar] The experience is there before our eyes. Israel has failed to destroy Hamas' military wing. Would others succeed where Israel failed? The future will determine that.

[Al-Husari] Was there a possibility of negotiation with the kidnappers before the operation ended the way it did, bearing in mind that Rabin said that there was nothing to negotiate about?

[[Al-Zahhar] That reflects the Israeli policy confusion. While Rabin was saying that there was nothing to discuss, he was holding some individuals, including myself, responsible for contacting the military wing and finding out about the kidnapping. While talks were in progress in Gaza, Egypt, and the occupied territory, Rabin was planning a military operation. Rabin, as became clear from the policy he pursued, cannot deal with such matters from a political angle, only from a military angle.

When Knesset Member Talab al-Sani' and Umm-al-Fahm Mayor Shaykh Ra'id Salam along with an Islamic Movement delegation came to my house and offered to mediate, my house became like a large information center with all people coming there. So there were those who could convey everything that happened and all the information available in all directions. At 1945 on Friday evening some unknown person came and threw down a piece of paper and left. It said that on the advice of Ahmad Yasin and Salah Shehadah, we would postpone the date [for executing the hostage] and call for the release of Shaykh Ahmad Yasir and the female detainees from all trends as a main condition for initiating subsequent movement for solving the problem. But no sooner was that announced than we heard what happened in Bir Nabala. There was no secret dialogue but there was open talk and the kidnapping party had its people listening to the talking. That was a security approach for the preservation of people's lives and for ensuring that accusations are not made against people who were not connected.

[Al-Husari] I have heard that charges were made against you and others in the Hamas political leadership in Gaza during today's (yesterday's) Israeli cabinet meeting linking you to what happened. What is your answer to that?

[Al-Zahhar] My own personal opinion is that the Israeli Government is looking for some party to blame for its own political and security failure. At the beginning it blamed Yasir 'Arafat, now it is trying to blame me and Ibrahim al-Yazuri. I imagine that the release of Shaykh Ahmad Yasir and the female detainees would have possibly led to a resolution of the matter in a way that would have satisfied all parties.

[Al-Husari] The PA has been accused of having helped in conveying information it obtained from some detainees to the Israelis. How true is that?

[Al-Zahhar] I have no knowledge of that. I know that Yasir 'Arafat was in Egypt and had contacts with the United States and with President Husni Mubarak, but I do not know if he had contacts with Israel apart from what I heard about a Rabin envoy visiting him in Gaza. True, the people in the streets are talking about that matter, but I cannot confirm the point and we cannot rely on hearsay and mere suspicion.

[Al-Husari] Did the PA send a delegation for talks with you during the kidnapping crisis?

[Al-Zahhar] The arrests made a day earlier did not make direct contacts and exchange of information between one side and the other easier. My home was open to all. Some people came unofficially to negotiate or talk.

[Al-Husari] Is it true that the military wing receives its orders from abroad, and specifically from Syria and from such people as Musa Abu-Marzuq?

[Al-Zahhar] I do not know how contacts take place between the military wings and its members or between it and the outside world. That is up to the 'Izz-al-Din al-Qassam Squads, who run their own affairs.

[Al-Husari] How would you describe relations between the PA and Hamas after the kidnapping?

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[Al-Zahhar] The embryo of repression that developed in recent days must be killed now and the PA should follow a different method, such as freedom of opinion and expression and freedom of direct contacts without using that to give the impression that there has been a change in the position of one party or another. No one accepts the method of repression. Israel left here as a result of the people's repression, and I do not believe that the failed Israeli experiment could be applied by the authority or any other regime. The Palestinian people cannot possibly accept that and would resist it. The spontaneous events of the past few days in the strip testify to that. The second important point in the dealings between the two sides is that there must be an assumption of goodwill in everything said and done by the two sides. Finally, the PA should stand its ground. Its position in the face of Israel was totally unacceptable. Not a single official said anything to refute the Israeli claims and accusations which held it responsible for something it had nothing to do with.

[Al-Husari] It is known that the PA and Yasir 'Arafat are coming under Israeli pressure on the question of dealing with Hamas. It [the PA] has accused Hamas of receiving funds from abroad and said that it would not allow that in the Gaza Strip. How will you tackle that situation?

[Al-Zahhar] We have heard these accusations and I know that Israel wants to exploit that not only in connection with the kidnapping issue but also in connection with negotiations over a more important issue which is the elections. The PA wants to hold elections but Israel refuses because it does not want to redeploy its forces in the occupied territories. That is why it has put pressure on the authority to weaken it at this stage and to exploit that weakness to block the call for the redeployment of forces. Here, I want to emphasize one important fact, which is that Hamas is not a tool in the hands of the Jordanian regime or any other regime, and the PA should rest assured that this is the truth. Hamas' decisions stem only from the words of the almighty god and it is subservient to no Arab or foreign regime. The PLO has the notion that Hamas, in its operations aimed at ending the occupation, acts in the interest of Jordan or some other Arab party. I assure the authority that that is not true and has nothing to do with Hamas' program, which aims to end the Palestinian people's suffering. I hope that this statement will reach Yasir 'Arafat frankly because there are those around him who seek to promote that idea to create a conflict, but that is absolutely out of the question and they should look for other pretexts.

Hamas Figure on New Party, Participation in Elections

TA0410190294 Gaza City FILASTIN in Arabic 30 Sep 94 p 3

[Interview with Isma'il Haniyah, a figure "close to Hamas," by unidentified corespondent; place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [FILASTIN] Recently we have been hearing that Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] intends to form a political party. What is your view on this issue?

[Haniyah] First of all I would like to stress that Hamas cannot turn into a political party as long as full independence is not achieved and sovereignty is not completed. The talk is over the establishment of a political party that assumes the task of public political activity. [passage omitted]

[FILASTIN] What are the motives that justify the establishment of a new political party?

[Haniyah] Hamas is a secret organization interested, above all, in waging a jihad against the settlements and the occupation. A party, however, engages in public political activity through a known founding body and a general administrative office comprised of known figures who work legally. It has nothing to do with secret activity. This emphasizes the need for the continued presence of Hamas even in the self-rule areas as a secret and unpublicized organization. A party has no connection with military activity. Those party members who are in a position of responsibility must not have any organizational link with Hamas or its squads. [passage omitted]

[FILASTIN] Will the party participate in general elections?

[Haniyah] The party will participate in any elections that have a legislative characteristic. It refuses to participate in administrative elections. One should bear in mind that the elections are held in order to choose a legislative council that represents the people's delegates and that has no relation with the agreement signed between the PLO and Israel. One of the tasks of this council should be to legislate laws that govern the Palestinian people's various aspects of action. As for administrative elections, they are held to choose an authority that will implement the articles of the PLO-Israeli agreement.

[FILASTIN] Will the establishment of a party affect military activity?

[Haniyah] As I have already said, there is no connection between a political party and Hamas' military activity. That is one thing, and this is another. One of the party's goals will be to absorb the masses that Hamas shaped during the intifadah.

[FILASTIN] Recently, some Hamas leaders and elements were released from prison after signing a pledge. Does this development have any connection with the establishment of a party?

[Haniyah] This is a completely separate issue. It is related to a decision by the leadership in the prisons.

[FILASTIN] When do you expect the party to see daylight?

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[Haniyah] I hope soon. [passage omitted]

Deportees Spokesman Denies Link to Tel Aviv Bombing

TA2010143494 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 20 Oct 94 pp 1, 23

[FBIS Translated Text] Ramallah, QUDS PRESS—Two Palestinians who were deported by the Israeli authorities to Marj al-Zuhur in South Lebanon have said that "they reject the inclusion of the names of this area's deportees in issues with which they have no connection at all."

Commenting on some news media reports to the effect that an anonymous caller to Israel Radio claimed that yesterday morning's Tel Aviv explosion had been carried out by former deportees, Husayn Abu-Kuwayk, a Palestinian activist banished by Israel to Marj al-Zuhur, said to QUDS PRESS that "the Marj al-Zuhur deportees categorically reject the inclusion of their names in issues with which they have no connection."

Abu-Kuwayk, who said that he was speaking in the name of the Marj al-Zuhur deportees from the Ramallah region where he resides, added: "Marj al-Zuhur was a just humanitarian cause."

He stressed that "pinning these things on the Marj al-Zuhur deportees is no more than a conspiracy that seeks to instigate against and defame them." He said: "We consider this an attempt to harm the deportees who totally reject the pinning of this accusation on them."

For his part, Marj al-Zuhur deportee Shaykh Hamid al-Baytawi emphasized to QUDS PRESS that "the deportees have absolutely no connection with the incident that took place in Tel Aviv." He added: "If someone says that this operation was carried out in retaliation for the martyrs of a certain massacre perpetrated against the Palestinian people, this is his own concern."

'Arafat: Jerusalem Belongs to Palestinian People

JN2110080794 Jericho Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0600 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Palestinian National Authority, has stated that Jerusalem is the capital of Palestine—whether others like it or not. In a speech he delivered in Gaza last night during a ceremony marking the first anniversary of the martyrdom of As'ad al-Saftawi, 'Arafat said that the battle ahead is over Jerusalem and that the custodianship and sovereignty of Jerusalem belong to the Palestinian people.

His excellency added: We will not compromise over the cause of our detainees in occupation jails, particularly Shaykh Ahmad Yasin. He said that those who raise red, yellow, and black slogans have one aim; namely, aborting the birth of the Palestinian state.

'Arafat said: We reject Israel's policy of stalling regarding withdrawal from the remainder of the Palestinian territory. He asserted that the Palestinian National Authority will not compromise over one inch of Palestinian territory.

'Arafat on Peace: 'We Must Move Forward'

BR1710135494 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 14 Oct 94 p 8

["Exclusive" interview with Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Palestinian National Authority, by Henrique Cymerman in Gaza on 13 October 1994: "Being Given the Nobel Prize for Peace Would Not Be a Reward Given to Me But to the Palestinian People"—first three paragraphs are LA VANGUARDIA introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] Gaza—"This prize should not be given to me, but to my people—the Palestinian people, who have suffered so much from 1947 until now. They deserve it," Yasir 'Arafat said yesterday during an exclusive interview granted to LA VANGUARDIA at his new National Palestine Authority's headquarters in Gaza.

'Arafat was answering a question about insistent rumors concerning the possibility that he might be given the Nobel Prize for Peace today, and concerning the Prince of Asturias prize, which he won jointly with the Israeli prime minister.

According to his advisers, by yesterday afternoon the Palestinian National Authority's president had spent 48 hours without sleep as a result of the unprecedented crisis in the peace process, following the abduction of an Israeli soldier by Hamas, and given that Israel is holding 'Arafat directly responsible for the soldier's fate.

[Cymerman] President 'Arafat, are extremists from both sides managing to hijack the peace process that began in Oslo?

['Arafat] (Interrupting me impatiently—LA VANGUARDIA editor's note) There is no possible way back. There are no alternatives. All of our efforts are directed to furthering the peace process. On both sides we believe that what is happening now is the peace of the courageous. We must consolidate this peace of the courageous despite all the obstacles on this side or the other side. We have no other available options. Nobody can set the clock back. We must move forward.

(The Palestinian National Authority's president refused to answer any questions concerning the abduction of the 19-year old Israeli soldier by Hamas members, who are threatening to kill him tonight. Yasir 'Arafat had had several direct telephone conversations with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, and his face revealed the tension experienced over the past few hours at his Gaza headquarters—LA VANGUARDIA editor's note).

[Cymerman] Some Palestinians believe that autonomy is not much to begin with. How does living in Gaza feel after being in exile for so many years? What are your feelings, your thoughts?

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['Arafat] Gaza is part of what we are seeking, and I used to say that I was in no doubt that one day I would come back here. And now we are here. This is our land, behind it is our flag, it is the flow of history, and nobody can stop the flow of history. Our people are now on the map of the region, the political map, and the geographic map.

[Cymerman] They say that you sleep in a different place every night. Do you believe your life is in danger?

['Arafat] This is not a personal problem. We are concerned about the safety of our people, which is more important than individual safety.

[Cymerman] What is the main problem between the Israelis and Palestinians?

['Arafat] What is the most important thing for me? There are some points over which I am particularly concerned, like for exmaple the water shortage problem, but for me and my people undoubtedly the most important thing is the issue of Jerusalem, finding a solution for the Jerusalem issue.

[Cymerman] It is being said in Gaza that you worry about specific problems, such as the problem of water pipes, that is to say, that you are not concerned only about great political problems, but also about everyday problems. Is it possible to reconstruct an economy which has suffered as much damage as Gaza's, and what sort of help do you expect from European countries?

['Arafat] The truth is that we are very proud of the strong relationship between ourselves and European countries. We cannot forget their effort and their help in all fields. They are helping us, for example, to train our conscripts, our policemen, and they are taking part in various projects in Gaza and the West Bank. We are also being helped with our infrastructures. For your information, let me tell you that all our infrastructure was completely destroyed during the years of Israeli occupation, and we are having to start again from scratch. We are very grateful for the help we received from European countries and the international community.

[Cymerman] Almost two-thirds of Gaza's Palestinians are refugees, and many are unemployed. An economic conference on how to reconstruct your economy will soon be held in Casablanca. Is reconstruction possible?

['Arafat] Everything collapsed following the occupation. We have problems in our schools. There are over 55 or 60 pupils in each class, you can imagine what this means. We have a housing problem, and do not forget that 58 percent of the population is unemployed on the Gaza strip, and 48 percent on the West Bank. There are several types of refugees, there is a committee formed by Egypt, Jordan, and Israel to enable them to come back. We have to solve problems such as those posed by Jerusalem, our borders, refugees, economic development, and so on. We are facing enormous problems.

[Cymerman] In your capacity as the Palestinian National Authority's president, in what ways are you different from the 'Arafat of 1974, who spoke before the UN general assembly, at the time when you held an olive twig in one hand and a Kalachnikov in the other?

['Arafat] (Laughing heartily—LA VANGUARDIA editor's note) In no way at all. I am not a chameleon, I cannot change my coat.

'Abd-al-Shafi Warns Against Palestinian Civil War

BR1810150694 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Oct 94 p 11

[Interview with Palestinian leader Haydar 'Abd-al-Shafi by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given: "There Is a Risk of Civil War in Gaza"—first paragraph is L'UNITA introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] "We have never before run such a risk of a bloody civil war among Palestinians. Unrest in both the Gaza Strip and the occupied West Bank is mounting daily, nourished by disappointment over a freedom that remains imprisoned within the narrow confines imposed by Israel. The influence exerted by Hamas is growing in this context, but Yasir 'Arafat must not think that it can all be settled by employing strong-arm tactics and throwing his most ardent opponents into jail. This is the way toward armed conflict, and it lays the foundations for an authoritarian regime." Haydar 'Abd-al-Shafi, the "grand old man" of Gaza and a founding father of the PLO, does not conceal his anxiety. "I call upon 'Arafat to give a demonstration of democracy in this dramatic moment," continues the former leader of the Palestinian delegation to the Madrid Conference and the Washington talks, "by calling an extraordinary meeting of the National Council (the Palestinian parliament—L'UNITA editor's note) in an Arab country or in Gaza to discuss how to find a way out of this situation."

[L'UNITA] Gaza is now in a state of open conflict between the Palestinian authority and Hamas. The situation has deteriorated following the kidnapping and death of Israeli Corporal Waxman. What do you think of the fundamentalists' operation?

['Abd-al-Shafi] I have no hesitation in condemning operations of the type conducted by Hamas, which certainly do the Palestinian cause no good and also run counter to Islamic religious principles. Bomb attacks on buses and the abduction and murder of Israeli soldiers or settlers have nothing to do with the Intifadah, which was always a popular revolt against a military occupation. But the strong-arm tactics adopted by 'Arafat and demanded by Rabin will never succeed in defusing the fundamentalist "mine."

[L'UNITA] Why not, Dr. Shafi?

['Abd-al-Shafi] If thousands of Palestinians support the "Jihad," it is because they see no other prospect of

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liberation, because they are discouraged by what peace with Israel should have but has not been. Autonomy getting off the ground very difficultly, internal democracy is still a petitio principii, living conditions remain precarious, and, what is more, the final outcome of these contorted negotiations is becoming increasingly blurred. Hence the explosions of anger in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

[L'UNITA] But can any credibility attach to the "prospect of liberation" held out by Hamas gunfire?

['Abd-al-Shafi] Ask the youngsters who were born in the destitution of the refugee camps, who have always identified Israel with the soldiers who controlled every moment of their lives. Hamas' strength lies in the weakness of the alternatives, in the still unresolved contradictions inherent in the Washington and Cairo agreements. I experienced no difficulty in shaking Yitzhaq Shamir's hand in Madrid or in leading the Palestinian delegations at the Washington negotiations for months. I believed and still believe in negotiation, and I know full well that no negotiation can fail to take account of the conditions of relative strength established on the ground. But Israel has demanded too much of the PLO, much more than what it has stated it is ready to concede. And this lack of proportion between "giving and taking" threatens to bring 'Arafat down and to unleash a bloody settling of accounts among the Palestinians.

[L'UNITA] How can civil war be avoided?

['Abd-al-Shafi] A lot depends on Israel: Rabin must state now, and not in two years' time, whether he is willing to recognize the right of Palestinians to an independent state. I am certain that recognizing this right now would substantially diminish the strength of Hamas and increase the number of Palestinians in favor of the negotiations. The attitude adopted by the international community will carry just as much weight: There can never be peace in the desolation of the refugee camps. It is really difficult for those who have always lived in shanty towns with open sewers and no work to support talks, and imposing hundreds of bureaucratic constraints on the granting of financing certainly does little to foster a rosier view. But, above all, the options taken by 'Arafat will be crucial: His authority must be legitimized by free elections, to be held at the earliest opportunity and with all the forces in the field participating on an equal footing. Postponing the elections, closing Gaza's Islamic university, and restricting press freedom neither help peace nor weaken the influence of Hamas, but merely strengthen it. What we need is an elected president, not a new, unconvincing, dictator.

PA Issues Investment Laws, Creates Investment Body

TA2010115194 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Oct 94 p 10

[Report by Jon Immanuel]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Palestinian Authority [PA] has published details of draft investment regulations, including tax incentives, special development areas, and guarantees to private investors against nationalization.

Investors in projects worth $100,000 with 10 workers would get a two-year tax break. Investors in projects worth $150,000 and employing 25 workers would get a three-year tax break, while those investing $500,000 would earn a five-year tax break.

Disputes between investors and the Palestinian Authority will be dealt with in Palestinian courts.

"This law prevents the nationalization or confiscation of any investment in Palestine," according to the 11-article draft regulations, published in Jerusalem's Arabic press on Tuesday [18 October].

The Gaza Strip, Janin, and the Jordan Valley have been declared first priority development areas.

A quasi-governmental 13-member agency called the Palestinian National Council for the Encouragement of Investment will be headed by Economics Minister Ahmad Quray'.

Three members will be appointed directly by PA Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the others by PA ministries, the papers reported.

Israel Hands Over Bridge Operations Authority

JN1410174494 Jericho Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] This morning, the Israeli occupation authorities passed the power for collecting customs tariffs and conducting search duties at the Allenby Bridge from the [Israeli] Civil Administration to the [Palestinian] Seaports and Airports Authority in the first such measure in 27 years of occupation.

Palestinian sources told the Voice of Palestine that the measure is the outcome of ongoing negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides over Palestinian control over the crossings.

DFLP Says Jordan 'Turning Back' on Commitments

JN2010195394 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has issued a statement on the practices of 'Arafat's self-rule authority against the sons of our people in the Gaza Strip. The statement emphasized that the dramatic developments and events in the Gaza Strip, and even the whole homeland, clearly show the close cooperation between the so-called self-rule authority and the Zionist enemy's forces and their various organs.

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A DFLP official spokesman made a statement on the statements made by 'Arafat's negotiating delegation in Cairo on the so-called self-rule council elections, in which he emphasized that the DFLP reiterates its rejection of participation in such elections, whose limits, results, and purposes are decided in advance. It said the front sticks to the Palestinian people's right to determine their future freely without advance conditions.

On the latest Jordanian-Zionist agreement, the DFLP issued a political statement in which it said: While accepting this capitulative solution, the Jordanian regime is turning its back on all its commitments toward the Palestine question and the Arab-Zionist conflict. It added that while it entrenches the policy of separate solutions, the Jordanian regime is opening the door for normalization and Zionist economic invasion of Jordan.

The front called on the Jordanian nationalist movement and the masses of the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples to confront this agreement.

Tel Aviv Explosion Hailed as 'Retaliation'

JN2010194594 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1100 GMT 20 Oct 94

["Political Touch" feature: "Rabin's Defeat"]

[FBIS Translated Text] For Yatzhaq Rabin, this is a week of bitter defeat, for Zionist attempts to spread hegemony over Palestine and the Arab nation, it is a week of bitterness, and to separate solutions and hateful bargains, its is the bitterest week. These include the Oslo Agreement, the Washington Declaration, the so-called peace treaty initialed with Jordan, and the process of normalization being planned for by the Rabat and the Tunis offices, the oil-rich Gulf countries, and the show to be held in Morocco early next month.

Rabin's defeat is now on demand and has become widespread. In Bi'r Nabala, the advocate of the iron-fist policy, the launcher of the bone-breaking project, and the planner of the current aggression against southern Lebanon has fallen. Nothing has remained of him except some flesh on some weak bones, which can be easily broken and destroyed at any time. In Bi'r Nabala, Rabin tried to offer some victory to the Jews, and to himself in particular. Instead of saving the Zionist soldier at the hands of his chosen forces, he killed him, along with other soldiers, and consequently, our strugglers were martyred.

After this bitter defeat, Rabin wanted to do something to dissipate the clouds of indignation and disappointment. He and his foreign minister quickly signed a separate treaty with Jordan. He worked hard day and night, spent days between Amman and Tel Aviv, and did not allow himself to rest until he signed that treaty. He then thought that he was safe, that he could sleep comfortably, that the life boat was at his disposal, and that the rulers of the kingdom recited rituals for him and hung a charm on his chest to fortify and protect him.

But all these illusions crashed quickly against the wall of resistance and the intifadah. The Tel Aviv operation came in retaliation for the policy of arrogance and for plans to steal Arab land and Arab history and in retaliation for attempts to impose a solution that will guarantee a sound economy and the control of vital areas of the nation. This operation was the severest and the bitterest defeat for Rabin and his aggressive military policy. As a result, he cut short his visit to the British capital and returned defeated and deeply disappointed. For Yitzhaq Rabin, it is the saddest, and for the resistance and the confrontation project, its is the most pleasant week, and to the occupation, the Oslo Agreement, the Amman treaty, and the reported gains of normalization published in this or that capital, it is a week of defeat. It is a week of success to the pan-Arab position, to the free Arab will, to the brave Damascus position, and to the firm Beirut position in the face of the advocate of the iron-fist policy and the separate solution. It is a week of bitter defeat for Rabin, his own security and that of his people, the organs of oppression and killing, and for plans to impose a solution that will only guarantee the interests of international Zionism and the so-called new world order. It is a revolution until the liberation of land and man.

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Algeria

'Secret' Army Reports Warn of 'Catastrophe'

MM2010110494 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 20 Oct 94 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "Report Submitted to Zeroual: Soldiers Joining Gunmen; Algeria's Military Fear 'Catastrophe'"]

[FBIS Translated Text] London AL-HAYAH—Algeria has over the past hours witnessed further security escalation. It has been announced that gunmen attacked Khenchela oil field on Tuesday [18 October], killing a French national and an Italian national working for the French company Schlumberger. Official Italian sources said that the gunmen set fire to the oil field installations after forcing Algerian employees to leave. The two murdered persons are Philippe Hetet (French) and Mauro dell'Angelo (Italian). It has been reported that a Somali national was also killed in the attack.

AL-HAYAH has learned that higher circles in the regime regard the "qualitative" escalation in the violent actions in the country as more than "worrying." Reliable sources have spoken of the possibility of assigning the defense minister post to Major General Mohamed Lamari, chief of the general staff. Reliable sources have said that President Maj. Gen. Liamine Zeroual recently received "secret reports" warning of a "catastrophe" if the deterioration in security conditions continues. AL-HAYAH was able to read the text of a report submitted to the head of state personally by Army commanders during the president's recent meeting with them.

The report says that the number of victims of terrorism among the ranks of the People's National Army during 1 July-1 October totaled 283, among them three colonels, eight majors, 28 captains, and 40 lieutenants. The remaining third of the victims are natinal service elements. The report points to the large number of victims among the ranks of "security helpers," as the average is 25 victims at national level.

The report addresses the economic situation and the losses resulting from subversive operations. It estimates the losses at 62 billion dinars ($1.5 billion). The burned mountainous area totals 220,000 hectares of forest land.

The report includes disturbing details about some "groups" that have joined the gunmen after fleeing their military barracks. The report says that these groups are currently carrying out "very meticulous" and serious operations inside the military establishments. They are targeting military security officers and cipher officers. They also abduct senior officers and officials.

The report urges fighting bribery inside the military establishment and putting the sons of the deprived classes on the same level with the sons of the new bourgeoisie descending from the senior officers and merchants class. The report urges raising wages and improving living and housing conditions for soldiers and officers and granting them some privileges.

The report broaches reexamining and enhancing educational and ideological values by including Islamic culture in the ideological formation.

Meanwhile high-level Algerian sources in Algiers have emphasized to AL-HAYAH that the surprise expected on the occasion of the celebrations marking the revolution's 40th annniversay will take the form of the promotion of Gen. Mohamed Lamari, chief of the Army's general staff, to the highest military rank. The sources do not rule out that the defense minister post might be assigned to him on this occasion, in order to bring about a kind of balance if the Islamic Salvation Front leaders are released.

Gen. Lamari was born in the Algerian capital. He received his education at French schools during the revolution. He joined the revolution's ranks before independence (1961). He is classed as one of the so-called "France's officers." Lamari's appointment as defense minister—if it takes place—would be considered a victory for the hard-line tendency in power.

Generals' Removal Seen as Condition for Dialogue

MM1910115294 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 18 Oct 94 pp1, 4

[Report by Kamil al-Tawil: "Algeria: Dialogue Halted by Salvation Front's insistence on Removal of 'Lamari and His Trend'"]

[FBIS Translated Text] London—The dialogue in Algeria appears today to have reached a dead end. There has been no apparent progress since the release of the Islamic Salvation Front [FIS] leaders from the Blida military prison, especially Cheik Abbassi Madani and Cheik Ali Belhadj. AL-HAYAH has learned that the pivotal point at which the dialogue stopped was the call for the dismissal of a number of senior Army officers from the military establishment, a condition which FIS sources say means "removal of not only individuals but also a "trend" which, it charges, was behind the cancellation of the elections and what happened to the country after that. An Algerian source close to the Algerian Government, however, retorts that the dialogue did not make much progress because the FIS did not state its position regarding its military wing which maintains that it has the final word and that it rejects dialogue despite its acceptance by Madani and Belhadj.

Yesterday afternoon the security authorities announced the assassination of dentist Mohamed Redha Aslaoui, husband of the former government spokeswoman Leila Aslaoui, near his clinic and the center of the capital. The announcement said that he was attacked with cold steel by four armed extremists after which the was taken to hospital where he died.

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His wife, a defender of women's rights, resigned from her position as government spokeswoman and minister of state for family affairs on 19 September in protest against the release of FIS leaders.

The Algerian president appears to be in a difficult position. He wants the dialogue to succeed and he wants the violence and the destruction of the country to end, but he depends on the support of the Army and its officers, including those whose heads, it has been requested, should roll and who are headed by Chief of Staff Mohamed Lamari, Major General Khaled Nezzar, and General Larabi Belkhayr. The last two do not hold officials positions but they clearly wield considerable influence on the government.

AL-HAYAH has learned that a large wing of the armed trend in Algeria still maintains the same position on the dialogue issue and is believed to have conveyed that position—rejecting dialogue with the regime—to FIS officials. Reliable Algerian sources have quoted Cheik Mohamed Said as saying that he is still against the dialogue. They said that Said, the former FIS official and leader of the trend known as the Djaz'ara [Algereianization] trend, has become the most prominent figure or the "guide" of the armed groups. He had pledged allegiance to Bouabdallah Ahmed, the former leader of the Armed Islamic Group [GIA], as the amir [leader of the group] at a ceremony attended by a large number of leaders of the armed groups.

In an interview with AL-HAYAH, Anouar Haddam, head of the FIS Parliamentary Mission, confirmed the lack of progress in the Algerian dialogue. He stressed that "the vast majority in FIS and among the mujahidin do not want a repetition of the negotiation experiment during the June 1991 peaceful strike." The FIS believes it was "tricked" in these negotiations which ended with the arrest of a number of its leaders headed by Cheik Abbassi Madani and Cheik Ali Belhadj who were leading a "civil disobedience" movement at the time.

He added that "the same generals (who were involved in the 1991 negotiations) have remained in power as if nothing had happened. We now insist that the generals responsible for the 1992 coup must go." He continued: "We request assurances from Zeroual that those generals would be removed. That is the main obstacle impeding progress" in the dialogue.

He emphasized "rejection of any proposal for the amendment of the Constitution now.... Matters should return to what they were before the election process was halted." He was hinting that it would be possible to discuss amendment of the Constitution if that condition was fulfilled. He refused to say who was proposing amendment of the Constitution and in what way, but it has been learned that circles close to President Zeroual are seeking that.

Haddam reaffirmed "adherence to the third (last) message" addressed by the five leaders who were in the Blida prison to President Zeroual. The message insisted that the FIS leaders should be allowed to consult freely with its members and political and military officials in order to be able to come to some decision agreeing or refusing to participate in a dialogue with the regime. Some armed groups, headed by the GIA which is currently led by Boukhalil Mahfoudh, insist on rejection of the dialogue.

The Parliamentary Mission official also said: "It would seem that some quarters had unilaterally entered into a dialogue with Zeroual. It seems that the brothers (FIS leaders) were alert to that matter and they explained their position in the third message." Asked to identify those who joined the dialogue with Zeroual, he said that he did not wish to name anyone "but the Parliamentary Mission, the Provisional Executive Bureau (headed by Abdelrazzak Rajjam), and the GIA did not participate" in any negotiations with the authorities.

Asked who are the generals the FIS wants removed, Haddam replied that the reference was to Chief of the General Staff Maj. Gen. Lamari and "his policy" within the regime. What is required, he said, is "elimination of the influence" of that military trend which was behind the pressure brought to bear on former President Chadlid Bendjedid during the elections and behind the termination of the election process after the FIS victory in the first round in December 1991. He said he preferred not to give names of generals but he specifically mentioned "France's man" Gen. Larabi Belkhayr, the former interior minister who was close to President Bendjedid. He described him as one of those who worked most enthusiastically for the discontinuation of the elections. Haddam expressed optimism about settlement of the crisis. He said: "We have now passed the phase of (attempts) to drive a wedge between FIS politicians and the mujahidin." He added: We are optimistic about a political settlement of the crisis and we have a good plan for all the people. and we are also optimistic if the crisis is to be resolved militarily." He noted that "what is being said about the GIA now was said in the fifties about the National Liberation Front [FLN]." He referred to the accusations maintaining that the GIA was killing civilians and burning down public institutions and schools.

AL-HAYAH has asked an Algerian source close to President Zeroual's government what point, in his view, was reached in the dialogue. He replied that the authorities expected the FIS to state its position on armed action and to call a truce, following the president's recent initiatives. He said that the measures taken by the authorities, namely the release of the FIS leaders from the Blida prison and putting Cheiks Madani and Belhadj in a residence attached to the presidency, were "concessions but these concessions were made not from a position of weakness but out of a desire to spare the country more tragedies and loss of life and property." The source, who has close links with the authorities, added that "the government has so far seen no reaction from the other side to the measures we have announced.

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The subversive operations and the killings have increased." He continued: "We have tried to meet all the conditions (of the FIS leaders) including the ambiguous ones such as release of the detainees. Well, who are the detainees? Are they the political detainees or the terrorists? But we are still trying to help (by granting the FIS terms).

He said that not much progress was made because "the FIS has not (yet) clarified its position on the armed groups. The FIS political officials are required to state whether or not the armed trend is under their control and whether or not that trend would agree to comply with what the FIS decides." Asked whom he meant by the "political trend," the source said: "the FIS leadership at home and its leaders abroad such as (Executive Committee Chairman) Rabeh Kebir and Anouar Haddam." He expressed fear that the situation might now be out of the FIS political trend's control with the "military wing" having the upper hand. He said that the armed groups were saying that Cheiks Madani and Belhadj "should not be listened to if they wanted to stop the violence because what they were doing was jihad."

He emphasized that "all the measures" announced by President Zeroual were taken with the approval of the entire military command and that that command "trusts" and supports the president. He played down the rumors about unease within the military command and about a possibility that some generals might overthrow the current regime. He expressed the belief that the regime would reject any FIS request for the dismissal of some officers. He said: "that is an unreasonable and unacceptable request. The FIS is not the sole representative of Algeria. What about the rest of the parties? Does the FIS have a right to speak for the rest of the parties?"

'Extremist' Zaitouni Expected To Lead GIA

MM2010104294 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 20 Oct 94 pp 1, 4

[Report by Qasiy Salih al-Darwish: "Zaitouni Expected To Be Appointed Leader of Armed Group To Succeed Abou Abdallah"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] London—Sources close to the Armed Islamic Group [GIA] in Algeria expect Djamal Zaitouni to be appointed in the coming days as new "amir" [leader] of the Group. The sources added that Abou Khalil Mahfoud's appointment to succeed former "amir" Abou Abdallah Admad, who was killed earlier, was temporary, to fill the vacuum.

As is known, Djamal Zaitouni is the former leader of the Death Battalions, and he carried out the murder operations against French nationals and a number of [Algerian] intellectuals before Abou Abdallah chose him as his deputy.

Zaitouni is regarded as the most extremist element in the group's ranks. Some Western sources say that, amazingly, he moves freely in the Algerian capital and its suburbs.

It is not ruled out that Zaitouni's appointment—if confirmed—is the result of an internal conflict that has been settled in his favor inside the Group. The absence of his name from the list of the military "amirs" of the zones aroused numerous questions among those monitoring the situation in the Armed Group.

Meanwhile other sources have said that the Religious Affairs Ministry recently issued a decision changing the system of mosques' opening hours. Under the new decision, mosques are to be opened half an hour before every call for prayer then closed after the end of prayers. [passage omitted]

Reaction To Assassination of Editor Reported

LD2010184394 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in French 1800 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Farah Ziane, journalist and editor-in-chief of the weekly REVOLUTION AFRICAINE, was killed yesterday at 1830 in front of his home at Ouled Aych near Blida. Farah Ziane, who was 50, was the 21st journalist to fall victim to terrorism since May 1993.

Mr. Zerhouni, minister of communications, expressed his consternation and described the killing as a hateful murder. He conveyed his condolences to Farah Ziane's family and to the press sector. This evening the MPR [Movement for the Republic] condemned the killing, describing it as a cowardly murder, and calling for mobilization and resistance against—I quote—those who want to plunge Algeria into disaster—unquote.

National Newspapers Begin Three-Day Strike

LD1910130594 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] A number of national newspapers ceased publication today and did not appear in the kiosks. This came after a decision by five publishers to stage a three-day strike to protest the assassination of journalists and the attempt to target freedom of expression in our country.

This stance was followed by some newspapers, but not by others, which opted for other forms of protest. Some were published in black and others, such as HORIZONS [French-language daily], said that if it had joined the publishers' meeting it would have presented other suggestions about forms of protest. HORIZONS stressed that, in its views, the strike was considered a concession to terrorism, which wanted to stop journalists from carrying out their mission.

Egypt

Musa Comments on Peace, Trade, Disarmament

NC2110092494 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] London, 20 Oct (MENA)—Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa has stressed that the world

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and the Middle East have witnessed radical changes over the past decade, giving good reasons for rational dealing and serious evaluation of things.

In a speech to the British-Arab Chamber of Commerce in London today, Musa said: We are now going ahead with a historic changing process representing a transformation stage that the Middle East has not seen before.

He said peace and reconciliation in the Middle East are now the objectives of the policy being officially pursued by the heads of states, who courageously and earnestly responded to their peoples' long suffering.

He said peace makers will no longer be the target of ridicule, threat, or insult, but will only receive admiration and love.

The foreign minister said peace between Egypt and Israel ushered in a new era in the region, and the Madrid peace conference laid the foundations for solving the political conflict and developing a scenario for a new Middle East.

He said the Palestinian-Israeli Declaration of Principles created hope in the possibility of a full solution to the Middle East problem.

He noted that both the Israelis and Palestinians have explicitly acknowledged each other's right to enjoy their ambitions while living together as neighbors on the land of Palestine.

Musa expressed hope that progress will be made on all other negotiating tracks so that we can put an end to the years of hatred and enmity between Israel and the Arab world.

He said: We should continue down the road of peace and sincerely adhere to the lofty principle embodied in Security Council Resolution 242 and the exchange of land for peace.

He added that through the full implementation of this principle, the legitimate rights of the Palestinians can be ensured and the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories in Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon can be achieved so that a full peace can be brought about. [passage omitted]

The foreign minister stressed the need to try to attract foreign investment and take measures that partially lead to further development in the Middle East and create a collective regional spirit appropriate for the free market policies.

He said the Working Group on Economic Development in the Middle East, which was launched as part of the peace process, produced good results in promoting the principle of mutual economic interests. He pointed out that the economic summit that will be held in Morocco at the end of this month will give investment a chance and will emphasize the priority given to the private sector. [passage omitted]

Musa called for continuing efforts toward further development of trade and economic links [between Britain and the Arab world], especially with Egypt, which possesses formidable economic capabilities.

Reviewing these capabilities, he said Egypt began an ambitious gradual economic reform program to transform its economy into a free market economy. This policy produced positive results, with the budget deficit dropping to 1.5 percent of the gross national product in 1994-1995 compared to 24 percent in the late eighties.

Musa said the current inflation rate in Egypt ranges between 6 and 7 percent annually compared to 30 percent in 1989-1990, and the balance of payments has recorded a surplus, with similar expectations for the future.

He noted that interest rates have been liberated and are now registering a drop of between 9 and 10 percent, and that the currency exchange rate has been stable for the past three years, which supports an immense flow of private capital and restores the confidence of the private sector investors in Egypt's economy. [passage omitted]

Discussing disarmament, the foreign minister said arms control and disarmament measures should lead to a military balance in the region. He said arms control will unleash energies for economic and social development, while huge spending on military activity is morally and politically out of line with the new circumstances in the Middle East. Musa warned against the dangers the region may face if weapons of mass destruction are introduced into it. He said President Husni Mubarak, out of his realization of these dangers, called in April 1990 for turning the Middle East into a region free from weapons of mass destruction. To realize this objective, Musa said, we called on Israel to join the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty—a step taken by all the Arab countries. [passage omitted]

Interior Ministry Reports Terrorists' Death

NC2110074494 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2325 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 20 Oct (MENA)—Two fugitive terrorist leaders were killed this evening in the al-Salibah region north of the village of Nuway in Mallawi urban center, al-Minya Governorate.

An official source in the Interior Ministry has said that as part of the clamp-down on fugitive terrorist elements that took part in recent incidents in Upper Egypt, the State Security Detectives located the place of an organizational meeting between fugitive terrorist leader 'Atif 'Abd-al-Ghaffar Muhammad Jahin, a student at the Teachers Training College in the University of al-Minya, who lives in Mallawi, and his aide 'Atif 'Abd-al-Hakim Isma'il Abu-al- Layl, a student at the Faculty of Dar al-'Ulum in Cairo University, who lives in the village of Nuway, al-Minya urban center, in the al- Salibah region north of Nuway.

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The source added that the terrorists selected the area because of its rough terrain and the sugar cane plantations surrounding it on all sides.

The area was pinpointed and its transit paths acertained. Armed State Security Detectives, supported by the international terrorist fighting squads and central security forces, took up positions in the region.

At around 2030, the stake out officers monitored the arrival of terrorist 'Atif Jahin and his assistant 'Atif Abu-al-Layl into the area and surrounded them. The terrorists opened fire and the forces had to respond, killing the two terrorists. An automatic rifle and two loaded magazines were found with the first terrorist and a locally-made pistol was found with the other.

Terrorist 'Atif Jahin had been arrested in 1990 in connection with a number of operations and assassinations in Mallawi. His accomplice 'Atif Abu-al-Layl joined him in planning and carrying out a number of terrorist operations in Mallawi. The prosecution was notified to launch an investigation.

Editorials Stress Importance of Peace Process

NC2110085294 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 21 Oct (MENA)—In two editorials today, Friday, AL-AKHBAR and AL-JUMHURIYAH newspapers stress the need to sustain the peace process between Israel and the Palestinian National Authority [PNA] and to leave no room for the practices of some extremist groups that seek to halt the march of peace.

AL-AKHBAR states that the foolish acts committed by groups that broke away from the PLO, either inside or outside Israel, at a time when efforts focus on sustaining the peace process are similar to the story of the bear that killed its owner trying to chase away a fly on his face.

The paper adds that the struggle to liberate the land is indisputably a sacred national duty. But to win world support, this struggle must avoid the killing of innocent civilians like those who were in the bus blown up in Tel Aviv.

AL-AKHBAR affirms that every Palestinian who is eager to restore his land and liberate his soil must support the efforts to keep up the peace process until all the Palestinian, Syrian, and Lebanese lands are returned to their lawful owners. The paper notes that this is the only sure way to establish a true, lasting and comprehensive peace in the region.

AL-JUMHURIYAH for its part underlines the need to contain such extremist acts from both the Palestinian and Israeli sides, to refrain from giving them more than they deserve, and to keep up the peace talks along all tracks to demonstrate that all the parties abide by their commitment to achieve peace.

The paper stresses the need to support the PNA in doing its duty and carrying out its tasks, which are not limited to chasing perpetrators. What is needed is full support for the PNA by meeting all its needs and honoring the major states' commitment to developing the infrastructure of Gaza and Jericho, carrying out development projects, and providing financial assistance to the PNA to help it undertake its administrative tasks.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the PNA needs Arab backing to consolidate the Palestinian presence and the independent will on part of the occupied territories, which every Arab would like to see extend to all the occupied territories. It affirms that building confidence is the shield that blocks extremist attacks from here or there. When these people surrender to despair they will admit the need for peace, AL-JUMHURIYAH concludes.

Israeli Ambassador Questions Granting of Title

TA2010180894 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1600 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Israel's ambassador to Egypt has asked the Foreign Ministry in Cairo to explain an Islamic ruling issued by al-Azhar University. The university granted the title of martyr to the Egyptian terrorist who participated in the attack last week in Nahalat Shiv'a in Jerusalem. A photocopy of this ruling was published in the Egyptian opposition papers.

New Natural Gas Field Discovered

NC2010165594 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Cairo, 20 Oct (MENA)—Petroleum Minister Hamdi al-Banbi announced today that the International Egyptian Petroleum Company has made a new offshore natural gas discovery in its concession area that lies in the Mediterranean Sea 52 km north of Port Said. The newly discovered field lies below the sea floor in water 46 meters deep. [passage omitted]

Dr. al-Bambi explained that the new field has two layers of natural gas and petroleum condensates. The first layer is five meters thick and lies at a depth of 3,650 meters. During an experimental operation it gave a daily output of 26 million cubic feet accompanied by a quantity of condensates equal to 2,070 barrels. The second layer is 13 meters thick, lies at a depth of 3,620 meters and has a daily output capacity of 31 million cubic feet accompanied by 2,460 barrels of condensates. [passage omitted]

Libya

JANA Notes Report on Libyan-British Talks

LD2010172494 Tripoli JANA in English 1645 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tripoli, al-Timour [Oct] 20—JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—Radio Monte

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Carlo said that a spokesman for the British Foreign Office has announced that talks will take place between the Great Jamahiriyah and Britain, in Cairo. The radio said that talks had taken place between the two sides in 1992, and added that the talks had been descibed by the British Foreign Office as positive.

Paper Criticizes Economic Summit in Morocco

LD1910193994 Tripoli JANA in English 1814 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tripoli, al Timour [Oct] 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—AL-SHAMS newspaper today asserted that America forgot all its internal and external problems and its crisis and put all its weight in the Arab region for what it falsely calls the realization of the peace process between the Arabs and the Israelis.

The paper pointed out that the Zionist sponsored western media began to hail Arab leaders as peace travellers, moderates and objectives and that the west was misleading them and lying to them when it described their recognition of the occupying and usurping enemy as a move towards peace.

The paper said that the so-called economic summit, which will take place in Morocco, was aimed at debating ways to develop this area under the shadow of the so-called peace and to solve its problems and achieve prosperity of its Arab and Israeli residents in a blatant attempt to bribe the Arab nation into accepting to abdicate its rights in return for material incentives and hollow promises of better future, stability and prosperity.

The paper stressed that those who accept this claim will be fooling themselves for the attempt will be doomed and Israel will remain a hostile and rejected until Palestine is returned to its right owners.

Arab Pharmacists Statement on al-Rabitah Plant

LD2010205594 Tripoli Libyan Television Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Oct 94

[Statement by Arab experts and pharmacists following a visit to the al-Rabitah pharmaceutical plant; date not given—read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] Proceeding from the directives of the brother leader of the revolution to transform the al-Rabitah pharmaceutical plant into an Arab plant managed by the Arab Academy for Pharmacy and the Union of Arab Pharmacists, and in implementation of the decision by the Supreme Council of the Union of Arab Pharmacists to set up the Arab Center for Pharmaceutical Research which will be based in the great Jamahiriyah, and of the Council of Arab Health Ministers' resolution regarding the establishment of the Arab Center for Pharmaceutical Research, experts and pharmacists in the Arab world have offered to contribute to the management of the al-Rabitah pharmaceutical plant so that it becomes an Arab plant which will supply the Arab nation with its requirements for medical raw materials to protect the children of the Arab homeland and defend its existence. This will also break the monopoly of medicine production and protect the Arab homeland from any medical embargo to which it might be subjected.

Stressing their determination to embark on earnest work, Arab pharmacists pledge to be the soldiers of the great al-Fatih [revolution] in the production of medicine at the al-Rabitah pharmaceutical plant on the one hand, and to defend the historic achievements of the great al-Fatih revolution in the face of imperialist challenges and the U.S.-Western unjust embargo against the Arab people and against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah.

Selected Families To Receive Cash Benefits

LD2010213894 Tripoli Libyan Television Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In implementation of the Basic People's Congresses' resolutions and the directions of the brother leader of the revolution in his meeting with the General People's Congress on 18 November 1992 in Surt regarding the distribution of wealth, it has been decided to entrust the social security fund with the mission of informing the families, which have met the criteria set by the Basic People's Congresses, that bank accounts are being opened on their behalf so that a sum amounting to $5000 for each family can be paid into its account. The social security fund informs the families concerned of the need to contact offices and branches of the social security fund in their areas of regular residence as of Saturday 22 October 1994 quoting account numbers that will be published in lists in daily newspapers so as to finalize the arrangements regarding their benefiting from the amounts allocated to them.

Mauritania

Islamic Group Dissolved; Mosque Speeches Banned

AB1910141894 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Mauritanian Government has decided to ban all political speeches in places of worship, especially mosques, and also dissolve Islamic associations with political connotations. These measures were taken and announced yesterday as part of efforts to prevent and curb an increase in Muslim fundamentalism. Salem Meshbour Salem reports from Nouakchott:

[Begin Salem recording] One of the measures include the dissolution of the Cultural and Islamic Association of Mauritania which was decided by the Mauritanian interior minister. The association, which brings together all Mauritanian and foreign preachers based in the country,

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was established on 10 May 1980. At the time, Mauritania was led by former military leader, Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla, who was overthrown in a military coup d'etat while attending the France-Africa Summit in Bujumbura, Burundi. [passage omitted]

The association, which established itself very quickly nationwide, continued to advise the government of President Ould Taya in religious matters. The chairman of the association, Professor (Ghagui), was in 1982 appointed member of the High Islamic Council by President Ould Taya. However, Ould Taya and his government were surprised and, particularly, disappointed to learn that the association is morally and materially supporting the (Hacem) and Jihad extremist organizations, which were recently dismantled by the government. The (Hacem) Movement even held its constituent general assembly on the premises of the Cultural and Islamic Association.

The government has also banned two Islamic higher institutions, which were operating in this country. They are: The Ben Masaoud Institute and the Higher Institute for Islamic Philosophy. In addition, all political speeches have henceforth been banned in mosques in Mauritania. [end recording]

Taya Receives Algerian Foreign Minister

AB1810150394 Paris AFP in French GMT 1628 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Nouakchott, 17 Oct (AFP)—Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Salah Dembri was received here today by President Maaouya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya carrying a message from Algerian President Liamine Zeroual. "The message covered bilateral relations and the situation in the subregion and in the Arab world," the Algerian minister said after the meeting. He however refused to say whether the message had anything to do with the situation in Algeria. Mohamed Salah Dembri left the Mauritanian capital in the late afternoon for Algiers.

President Zeroual announced yesterday that he would send three special emissaries to Tunisia, Libya, and Mauritania. Besides Salah Dembri, Minister Councillor Mohamed Betchine will go to Tunis and Interior Minister Abderrahmane Meziane-Cherif will visit Tripoli.

Morocco

Finance Minister Reports Growth in Economy

LD2010223494 Rabat RTM Television Network in Arabic 2030 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The cabinet met today under the chairmanship of Mr. Abdellatif Filali, the prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. The meeting was held to discuss the draft finance law for 1995.

In this regard, Mr. Mourad Cherif, the minister of finance and minister of investments, gave a presentation at the beginning of which he assessed the 1994 budget. He stressed that after a decline in growth during two successive years because of the drought factor in particular, the Moroccan economy had registered a growth rate of 11 percent in 1994. This growth was basically due to the good results achieved in the primary sector in view of the good agricultural harvest on the one hand, and on the other, to the secondary and tertiary sectors becoming active again and registering a 3.3 percent improvement after the stagnation they experienced in 1993.

The weak growth rate in the nonagricultural sector was attributed basically to two factors, the first of which is that the positive effect of the agricultural sector will only be fully felt in 1995, while the second is the slowness of the resumption of growth in the economies of trading partners.

The minister pointed out the difficulties facing the implementation of the budget that are related to the fact that the growth registered in 1994 was basically produced by the primary sector and would not have a speedy effect on budget revenues. It was also related to the rise in the costs of some imported materials that had led to a rise in public expenditure and measures taken in the social field.

The shrinking of revenues and the additional expenditures resulting from the above-mentioned factors, in addition to the normal implementation of the state budget, had a great effect during the year on the public treasury. Therefore, in order to protect the gains of the reform policy and the level of economic growth within the specified time, the government had decided to take the appropriate measures to control and contain the treasury's finance requirements within reasonable economic and social bounds. [passage omitted]

Economic Cooperation Discussed With Portuguese

LD1910143594 Rabat MAP in English 1326 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rabat, Oct. 19 (MAP)—Moroccan Minister of Trade, Industry, Handicraft and Foreign Trade Driss Jettou called for the conclusion of a Moroccan-Portuguese convention for the exploitation of sea resources and the development of partnership in sea fisheries.

At a meeting with visiting Portuguese Minister of Industry and Energy Luis Amaral, Jettou said a meeting on partnership between Portugal and Morocco and an exhibition of Moroccan agricultural and handicraft products will be held in the coming months.

A standing committee for the promotion of cooperation between the two countries was set up during Jettou's recent visit to Portugal.

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Prospects of cooperation in privatization realms were reviewed at a meeting between the visiting Portuguese minister and Moroccan Minister in Charge of Privatizing State Enterprises Abderrahmane Saaidi.

Saaidi briefed the Portuguese official on the Moroccan privatization program, its prospects and possibilities of economic cooperation and partnership with Portugal.

Another meeting with Moroccan Minister of Finance and Investments Mourad Cherif tackled various sectors where cooperation with Portugal can be promoted.

Though trade between Morocco and Portugal progressed recently, it remains weak in comparison to the two countries' possibilities. In 1993, the volume of trade was worth 717 million dirhams (one US dollar is nine dirhams), accounting for 0.7 pct of Morocco's overall [word indistinct] exchanges and 1.3 pct of its trade with the European Union.

During the first six months of 1994, trade with Portugal reached 392 million dh, including 116 m dh of exports and 276 m dh of imports. When compared to the first semester of 1993, the volume of trade rose by [figure indistinct].

In 1993, Morocco imported semi-finished products, finished products of industrial equipment and synthetic textile fibers. exports consisted of foodstuffs (mainly canned fish), fertilizers, unprocessed lead and phosphates.

Portuguese private investments [word indistinct] despite the conclusion in 1988 of an [word indistinct] on the promotion and protection of Portuguese investments in Morocco.

Sudan

U.S. Report on 'Haphazard Housing' Removal Rebutted

EA2010202594 Omdurman Republic of Sudan Radio Network in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Foreign Ministry has condemned the U.S. method of capitalizing on the removal of haphazard housing in (al-Qama'ir), in Omdurman. In a statement it issued today, the Foreign Ministry said the U.S. State Department's statement about the event comprised an imaginary description of the action, depicting it as the displacing and killing of Sudanese citizens who demonstrated in protest against the removal of their houses.

The Sudanese Foreign Ministry pointed out that what happened in (al-Qama'ir) on 15 October was an operation to remove illegal haphazard houses, and that it was preceded by sound legal measures. The statement added that the police managed to contain riots by the citizens whose houses were removed. It said that the event was normal and would have happened anywhere in the world under these circumstances. The Foreign Ministry expressed its regret at the factual distortions by the United States, for the sake of escalating the hostile onslaught against Sudan and its civilizational orientation.

Debt Payments Seen To Normalize Relations

EA1910162994 Omdurman Republic of Sudan Radio Network in Arabic 0430 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Dr. Muhammad Khayr al-Zubayr, minister of state at the Finance Ministry, has declared that the forthcoming period will witness more cooperation between Sudan and international and regional financial institutions after the payment of debt arrears.

In a statement to AL-INQADH AL-WATANI, published today, His Excellency said that the program of paying the arrears began with the International Monetary Fund [IMF] and resulted in the normalization of relations with it. The problem of arrears with the OPEC fund, the Islamic Development Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development was also dealt with. He pointed out that efforts were being made to deal with the problem of arrears with the African Development Bank and solve it by the end of this year. [passage omitted]

Western Sahara

President Abdelaziz Addresses Press Conference

LD2010115694 (Clandestine) National Radio of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic in Arabic 2300 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Mohamed Abdelaziz, head of state and secretary general of the Front [POLISARIO], had an important meeting with national and Algerian media during which he talked about the most important issues in the national arena, particularly the start of identifying citizens who are entitled to vote in the referendum for the Saharan people's self-determination and the progress of this operation.

The brother head of state at this meeting talked also about the importance of direct negotiations between the two sides of the conflict—POLISARIO and the Moroccan Kingdom—for removing the obstacles and exploiting the positive atmosphere which was created by the United Nations and for enabling the latter to implement the UN/OAU peace plan.

Answering a question about his visit to the United States, the brother head of state underlined the great understanding of the various decision-making centers in this country for finding a quick and fair solution to the conflict in the Western Sahara by way of holding a free and democratic referendum.

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Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz pointed out the stand of the Spanish Government, which defends implementing the UN plan and approves of direct negotiations between the two sides. He recalled the provocative pressure and blackmail of the Moroccan regime against the Spanish Government.

About the expected UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali report to the UN Security Council, the brother head of state pointed out that the Popular Front expected this report to give an earnest impetus to defining the identity operation and strengthening it, especially in the shadow of the cautious and slow progress of the operation until now, and in the shadow of Moroccan measures which were imposed in the occupied areas aimed at rigging of the referendum in advance.

After answering a question about the dimensions of the tendentious Moroccan accusations against Algeria, he praised the national and international media and he begged the latter to have a greater presence and follow the developments of the peace process and inform international opinion of the facts relating to the various aspects of the peace process and the conditions of the Saharan citizens who are confronting a media black-out imposed by the royalist authorities in the occupied regions.

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Kuwait

Minister Says Iraq Planned To Invade 7-9 Oct

NC2010193994 London MBC Television in Arabic 1800 GMT 20 Oct 94

[Report on interview with Information Minister Sa'ud Nasir al-Sabah by MBC correspondent Tawfiq Jazulit; place and date not given—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] In an interview with MBC Television, Kuwaiti Information Minister Shaykh Sa'ud Nasir al-Sabah has disclosed that Iraq was planning to invade Kuwait between 7 and 9 October.

Pointing out that the neighboring Arab Gulf countries represent Kuwait's strategic security, al-Sabah said coordination is continuing on the highest level between all these countries to confront any Iraqi threat.

[Al-Sabah] Let the Kuwaiti and world public know—our policy is not to keep information secret—that Iraq had been planning to invade and occupy Kuwait again between 7 and 9 October. The dark cloud of 9 October lifted when the allied forces arrived. Iraq then revised its calculations. We have our own intelligence sources. We have our own sources of information in southern Iraq. There is no doubt about what Iraq's intentions were.

[Jazulit] You know, of course, that the Arab Gulf countries were the first to stand by Kuwait during the August 1990 invasion and the recent crisis. What is your comment on this?

[Al-Sabah] This is still true. The support continues.

[Jazulit] How important is this support?

[Al-Sabah] This support is basic and necessary. Desert Storm was very costly; not only to us but to our Saudi brothers and our brothers in the other Gulf countries. The current mobilization of forces was begun by fraternal Bahrain, which sent combat aircraft and naval units. Our brothers in the United Arab Emirates sent combat aircraft and naval and land forces, which are now stationed on the border. We must not forget that fraternal Saudi Arabia is Kuwait's military strategic security. All Saudi air bases and other military bases are at the disposal of the coalition forces and Kuwait.

Aide Demands Iraqi Compensation for Deployment

MM2110104794 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 20 Oct 94 p 5

[Report by Muhammad al-Dumyan]

[Text] Kuwait—Kuwaiti Information Minister Shaykh Sa'ud Nasir al-Sabah has stressed that Kuwait will demand that the Iraqi regime pay all the financial costs it has incurred since the Iraqi occupation. In an exclusive statement to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Shaykh Sa'ud said that Iraq will also be asked to pay all the financial commitments resulting from the friendly forces' recent arrival in Kuwait, in addition to any other costs that could result from any Iraqi threat in the future.

At another level, Shaykh Sa'ud pointed to the importance of Security Council resolution 949, describing it as the most serious of the international resolutions adopted since the war to liberate Kuwait.

He said that "it was adopted unanimously by the Security Council—which means there is a major change in the positions of the five permanent states in Kuwait's favor."

He added: "Thus I consider it the father of all the resolutions, and we will not demand resolutions stronger than it. Because it compels the Iraqi regime to implement all the previous resolutions and represents a powerful deterrent preventing the regime's threatening Kuwait in the future."

In an open meeting at the Kuwaiti Journalists' Association the evening before last, the Kuwaiti information minister demanded that a sea exclusion zone be established between Kuwait and Iraq to prevent the Iraqi regime's aggressive practices in the future.

Shaykh Sa'ud pointed out that the Iraqi regime will not last, because it is abnormal. He said: "History has taught us that dictatorial regimes collapse and that democratic regimes continue." Shaykh Sa'ud expected the Iraqi regime's collapse to lead to bloodbaths in Iraq. He said that "Saddam Husayn's downfall will lead to a massacre in Iraq, and there will be settling of scores. We do not believe there will be a peaceful transfer of power in Iraq."

He added: "Iraq will witness a very difficult period after the regime's collapse. We are concerned about that and hope that there will be a peaceful transfer of power without any bloodshed."

He stressed that Kuwait supports the Iraqi people and will not support the partitioning of Iraq. He said that "We will not accept the partitioning of Iraq's territory. And we hope that Iraq will be ruled by a democratic regime that achieves security for the Iraqi people and does not pose a threat to its neighbors."

On Kuwait's relations with the Iraqi opposition, Shaykh Sa'ud said that Kuwait deals with this opposition very openly, and we want them to tell us their opinion of Kuwait's independence, sovereignty, and borders very frankly, and now."

He pointed out that there has been no clear and open position from the Iraqi opposition vis-a-vis the border demarcation between Kuwait and Iraq, especially resolution 833.

He stressed that Kuwait will accept nothing from the Iraqi opposition but clarity and frankness so that there can be dealings with it. He pointed out that Kuwait extends a hand of support to the Iraqi people, and it

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wants Iraq to be ruled by a democratic regime that recognizes Kuwait's independence and sovereignty.

Shaykh Sa'ud renewed Kuwait's thanks to all the states that stood by it during its previous crisis represented by the Iraqi occupation and its recent crisis represented by the Iraqi regime's deployment of its troops on the border. He said that Kuwait will not forget the stances of the Arab states and the Gulf Cooperation Council states. He pointed out that the absence of Syrian or Egyptian forces should not be interpreted negatively, because during the recent crisis consultations continued between Kuwait and these states. He stressed that Kuwait's relations with Egypt and Syria are above any consideration.

Shaykh Sa'ud demanded a clear Jordanian position on Kuwait. He also demanded that there be sincere Arab media which rise to the appropriate level of responsibility. He said: "We hope that there will not be hired Arab media."

Concluding his statement, Shaykh Mas'ud stressed that the issue of Kuwait's sovereignty and borders has been settled and endorsed by international quarters. Citing the issue of Kuwaiti prisoners and missing persons, he said that "this humanitarian issue continues to preoccupy the Kuwaitis' minds. And we will not rest until our prisoners return to us from the jails of the Iraqi regime in Baghdad."

Italian Foreign Minister Martino Arrives on Visit

Meets With Amir

LD2010110794 Kuwait Radio Kuwait in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] At 1100 this morning his highness the amir received Italian Foreign Minister Professor Antonio Martino and his accompanying delegation. Martino delivered a message from Italian President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister; Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad, chief of the emir's office; and the Italian ambassador to the State of Kuwait.

Foreign Ministers' News Conference

LD2010163394 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1330 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Kuwait, 20 Oct (KUNA)—Italian Foreign Minister Roberto Martino said: "Guaranteeing Kuwait's sovereignty and independence is very important, not only for the region but for the whole world."

Speaking at a joint news conference held with Kuwait's First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah before his departure, and following a short one-day visit, the Italian minister pointed out that proceeding from this premise, Italy "did its utmost during the Gulf war to ensure that Kuwait's independence was safeguarded."

The Italian minister, whose country participated militarily in the liberation war in 1990, added that his visit to Kuwait was "important to reaffirm Rome's full support for Kuwait's independence and sovereignty."

Speaking on the possibility of Italy sending military troops to the region to confront Iraqi threats, Martino said that his country sees no need to send such troops in the foreseeable future; he added "we hope there will not be a need for it. However, if such a need emerges, we will be ready to send them, as we did in the past."

Martino touched on his meetings with Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah and with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, pointing out that they exchanged views on various issues of common interest, such as the Middle East peace process, the European Union, and bilateral relations.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad praised Italy's stance vis-a-vis the Iraqi threats, and lauded its role in the war for the liberation of the State of Kuwait. [passage omitted]

In reply to a question relating to the possibility of the use of force to compel Iraq to recognize the State of Kuwait and its international border, according to UN Security Council Resolution No. 949, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said this question should be addressed to the UN Security Council because the latest resolution was adopted in accordance with Chapter 7, and if it is not implemented the use of force will inevitably take place. [passage omitted]

Regarding the Turkish role vis-a-vis the Iraqi threats Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said: "I would like to register thanks for the Turkish Government and the message sent by Turkish Prime Minister Tansu Ciller to Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, reaffirming Turkey's support for the State of Kuwait and its readiness to release its airfields to the alliance forces in the event of Iraq committing an aggression on the State of Kuwait."

In reply to question about Kuwaiti-Jordanian relations in light of the declared Jordanian stances vis-a-vis the Iraqi threats against Kuwait, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said: "We hope that they will improve if they continue in this manner." He added: "There were states that used to pursue specific policies and we used to call them the antistates; with time and understanding relations with them returned to what they used to be. We hope that this policy in Jordan will continue and that the Kuwaiti people will show some kind of acceptance of Jordan."

Replying to another question, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Sa'ud said: "We will not ask Jordan except to demand

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the implementation of Security Council resolutions and to condemn Iraqi's behavior."

On the costs of the military massing operation carried out by the allied states to confront the recent Iraqi threats and Kuwait's proportion in covering these costs, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said that the independence of Kuwait cannot be bought by money, without giving definite figures. He said that the GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] states would participate in bearing the costs, pointing out that a committee would be set up to install a mechanism for this subject.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad denied that Kuwait had decided to set a 10 percent cut from the salaries of the civil servants in order to support the war efforts, stressing that every Kuwaiti citizen was prepared to sacrifice for the sake of his country. He said that there was no negative response to this issue, "because each Kuwaiti is ready to sacrifice...but I hope that we do not determine this percentage before we agree on it."

He pointed out that a committee was formed to study this issue and then present a report to the Council of Ministers who will discuss the committee's findings.

Saudi Arabia

King Fahd on Iraq, Boycott, Detainees, Egypt

NC2010221794 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 20 Oct (MENA)—The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, has stressed that he and President Husni Mubarak are linked with deep fraternal bonds embodied in firm and strong relations between the Saudi and Egyptian peoples.

In a statement to AL-AHRAM that will appear in Friday's issue, King Fahd said Egypt and Saudi Arabia are always in the same trench defending and protecting the interests of the Arab nation. He described President Mubarak as a God-given gift to his people, country, and the Arab nation. He said President Mubarak is one of the best men he has known, giving his country and his Arab brothers a great deal of his time and effort.

The Saudi monarch said Saudi-Egyptian cooperation during President Mubarak's term in office has been active in many vital areas, and every decision by the joint committees is implemented.

He said he will visit Egypt soon in his first trip outside the Gulf region for many years.

On the new threats to the region's security and stability, as posed by the recent Iraqi military buildup on the border with Kuwait, the custodian of the two holy mosques expressed astonishment at the Iraqi president's policy. He asked: Where is the interest of Iraq and its people in what Saddam Husayn is doing to his country and the Arab nation?

He said it was wise and rational for the Iraqi president to try and solve his old problems with Kuwait and work to improve his relations with the Gulf countries. Instead, he took the wrong road and unnecessarily led Iraq and its people into many blunders.

He stressed that Saddam Husayn does the opposite of what the Arab nation wants. He explained that the Arab peoples always want peace, cooperation, friendship, and brotherhood, not invasion, threats, and military adventures.

On the possibility of restoring Arab solidarity, King Fahd said this is linked to the creation of the appropriate climate. He stressed that the sincere Arab leaders are continuing their efforts to realize this basic Arab requirement.

The Saudi monarch emphasized that Saudi Arabia has supported the Palestinian cause since the beginning and is still working so that peace can reign in the region. He noted that the Palestinian Authority in the liberated territory is making painstaking efforts to build the young state and that the practical steps that it took prove that it is moving in the right direction.

He stressed that the Syrian and Lebanese negotiating tracks are making progress and moving from better to best despite all the obstacles.

On the recent decision made by the Gulf countries concerning the boycott against Israel, King Fahd said the Gulf Cooperation Council states did not abolish the basic boycott but the secondary and tertiary boycott; that is, the boycott against the foreign companies and establishments that have limited cooperation [with Israel]. He stressed that this does not serve Israel's direct interests as much as it helps the efforts being made to achieve a just and comprehensive peace.

King Fahd discussed the tragedy of the Muslim people of Bosnia- Herzegovina. What is happening to the Muslims there at the hands of the Serb aggressors, he said, is an ugly form of oppression and aggression. He said peace-loving countries should realize the danger of divergent views on the Bosnian crisis. He said the Serbs benefit from this situation and these countries should therefore remove this danger.

On the detention campaign in Saudi Arabia, which included a number of so-called fundamentalists, the custodian of the two holy mosques told AL-AHRAM that there are no fundamentalists, extremists, or hard-liners among the Saudis.

He explained: What happened is that some individuals who had all means of free expression available to them exceeded the limit in a manner that would harm society. The security authorities stopped them.

He said that 130 of these detainees have been released and that 27 others remain to complete their interrogations. He stressed that the Saudi people adhere to their pure Islamic faith.

King Fahd called on those people to learn the lessons offered by the fragmented societies.

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Opposition Group Claims Awqaf Ministry Bombing

NC2010154994 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] An opposition Iraqi organization claimed responsibility today for the explosion that occurred in the Iraqi Awqaf and Religious Affairs Ministry yesterday, which killed one person, wounded five others, and damaged parts of the building and nearby buildings.

The organization, calling itself the Iraqi Vanguards for National Salvation [al-Tala'i' al-'Iraqiyah li al-Inqadh al-Watani], issued the claim in Beirut. It said in its statement that one of its groups planted two bombs in the security chief's room in the ministry as a first warning to the supporters of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, who is manipulating the Iraqi people's fate and security.

Bomb Said 'First Serious Warning'

LD2010192794 Tehran IRNA in English 1905 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beirut, Oct. 20, IRNA—The group of "Muslim Pioneers for Salvation of Iraq" in a statement issued here Thursday [20 October] assumed responsibility for Wednesday explosion of a governmental center in Baghdad. The group said the explosion was the group's first serious warning against all countries and foreign companies which supported Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's administration. It added that the move also proved potential of Iraqi underground in hampering Baghdad rulers' security objectives.

According to the statement the bomb exploded at the research center of the Iraqi Information Ministry's fifth office which is based in the Ministry of Religious Endowments. The statement added that the center was commissioned to fight against religious groups and thoughts. The group announced that one of the officials of the center had been killed in the wake of the explosion and five others were injured.

Baghdad television also screened a film on Wednesday night showing the site of the explosion, terming it an "anti-government" event.

Regime Reportedly Fails To Convene Party Congress

NC2010191194 (Clandestine) Iraqi Army Radio in Arabic 1717 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The regime failed to convene the party's regional congress, which was supposed to be held last July, because the regime's organs failed to impose [Saddam's son] the boy 'Udayy and other of Saddam's military and civilian relatives on the party's institutions. The tyrant had plans to appoint the boy 'Udayy defense minister and deputy chairman of the Revolution Command Council if he won in the party elections.

It is worth noting that the election of a new command faltered and was obstructed by intensive feuds and party blocs, which are based on sectarian, tribal, and regional leanings. This was also caused by the command's failure to resolve this dispute within the party's ranks.

Saddam Relative Said Named Aide to Intelligence Head

NC2010191694 (Clandestine) Iraqi Army Radio in Arabic 1717 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Staff Brigadier General Sabah Salman al-Tikriti, a relative of tyrant Saddam, has been appointed assistant to the General Intelligence Service director vice criminal 'Ali Hasan al-Majid, who has been accused of embezzling six million dinars out of the intelligence budget. [words indistinct] and was later transferred to another important job. However, it has been rumored that al-Majid has been placed under house arrest to silence the voices that are calling for bringing this [word indistinct] to account.

Authorities Reportedly Execute Retired General

NC2010160094 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Islamic Revolution in Arabic 1430 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] According to Iraqi opposition sources, the bloody ruling regime in Baghdad recently executed retired Staff Major General Fa'iq Mahdi al-Qassar, who is nearly 70 years old. These sources said that Maj. Gen. al-Qassar was arrested two months ago after a Palestinian family residing in Iraq recorded his voice during a visit he paid to the family assailing tyrant Saddam and his regime. The intelligence service handed the mutilated body of al-Qassar to his family. These sources said that the victim took part in the wars against the Zionist entity.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Poem 'To Madeleine Albright'

JN2010203994 Baghdad AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 18 Oct 94 p 7

[Poem by Ghazay Dir'-al-Ta'i "To Madeleine Albright, U.S. Envoy to the United Nations, Without Greetings: Well, Albright"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Albright, Albright, all right, all right you are the worst in this night.

Why do you discard the peace leaves and cling to fighting, and why do you hate days and love nights?

Albright, do not put out the light.

Albright, blind hatred with no justification, deception after deception, and wailing, wailing, and wailing.

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Albright, an unparalleled serpent in terms of exaggeration and blowing things out of proportion, and an unmatched clamor-maker.

Albright, we are Iraqis, and we accept meager food.

It would be useless to humiliate the two rivers even in dreams.

We know that long or short-term patience pays off.

But, the Ica and al-Zayil [names as published] will continue to roam the land of the two rivers without questions and explanations.

Albright, no one can block the road to Jerusalem with a frigate, a ghost, or an elephant.

Oh homeland of patience, no intruder will tread your soil.

Albright, Albright, well, well, your voice will not succeed to rouse the dead, and will not comfort those who tremble and the frustrated.

You represent death, so how can you speak about life? You represent death. Odds can never be added together.

Albright, all of your rejected maps to strike, divide, and analyze have been collected by Tammuz [god of fertility in Mesopotamian religion] and have been set on fire by Enlil (one of the divine names in Sumerian epics)

Albright, you are the worst. Tonight, we all want peace but you want to fight.

National Assembly Speaker Meets Russian Ambassador

JN2010124094 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Baghdad, 20 Oct (INA)—National Assembly Speaker Sa'di Mahdi Salih today received Nikolay Kartuzov, the new Russian ambassador in Baghdad.

During the meeting, they discussed bilateral parliamentary relations and ways to promote them in a way that will serve the interest of both friendly peoples.

Oil Minister, Kartuzov Discuss Cooperation

JN2010135794 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Baghdad, 20 Oct (INA)—Oil Minister Dr. Safa' Jawad Hadi today received Nikolay Kartuzov, ambassador of the Russian Federation in Baghdad.

The two sides discussed prospects for bilateral cooperation and ways of promoting it, as well as the exchange of expertise in the oil industry.

Chief Editor on U.S. TV 'Game,' CNN Role

JN2010212394 Baghdad AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 15 Oct 94 pp 1, 6

["Standpoint" column by Salah al-Mukhtar: "Big Questions on the Blockade: Has the World Change Begun? Has the Decisive Iraqi Victory Gotten Closer?"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] When the U.S. Administration started and escalated one of its most dangerous "television games," depending on the malicious allegation that Iraq "is preparing for a new invasion of Kuwait and that it is threatening the United Nations," and when the U.S. Administration launched a large-scale campaign of troop deployment in a manner that terrified regional states and aroused the anxiety of the world, Madeline Albright, the genteel diplomat and ambassador of the evil empire to the United Nations, said her rancorous words: Had there been any hope for a partial lifting of the sanctions imposed on Iraq, the current crisis would have removed it and proved that it is necessary to tighten the siege against Iraq and strip it of its remaining power.

As part of the requirements of the grand U.S. television show, the Western mass media and agent or satellite governments, some of which pretending to be rational and sympathetic to Iraq, began to reiterate a tune prepared by the U.S. intelligence service: "Iraq should not have chosen such bad timing for its movements and statements. It has itself destroyed all chances for having the blockade lifted."

Those who reiterated that tune did not only realize that they were executing a U.S. order sent to them via fax to further insult them, but also that they were contributing to the dirtiest game against the Iraqi people, represented by denying them the chance to have the blockade lifted, killing every hope in the hearts of the Iraqis, and inciting them to rebel and destroy their national unity.

The first days of the fabricated crisis have witnessed a noticeable success by the U.S. television plan to mobilize the world and regional public opinion against Iraq. During that period, France, Russia, China, and other nations with relatively positive stands held Iraq responsible for igniting the crisis. Meanwhile, "Arab officials" recalled the Iraqi ambassadors in their countries "to make it clear" to them that they are "against Iraq and do not support its actions which threaten the safety of Kuwait!"

Afterward, there emerged an almost unanimous world and regional belief that what has happened in southern Iraq has closed all gates of hope for lifting the economic blockade against Iraq.

Thus, all that was needed for the success of the U.S. television game was made available, arousing the instincts of killing and evil in the souls of Madeline Albright, U.S. War Secretary William Perry, and other U.S. decisionmakers who have become professionals in

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annihilating peoples and mankind. They began to explicitly say that the United States will kill millions of Iraqis who survived the 30-state aggression and that it will destroy all that has not been destroyed or that has been reconstructed.

For a few days, there prevailed an atmosphere of war in the entire region as it watched the U.S. robots of death flowing into Kuwait with mouths still stained with blood. Therefore, hope for peace, security, and peace vanished, giving way to sorrow and despair among many people who thought that the United States had been successful in its television game and that U.S. "smartness" had triumphed. At those difficult hours, the elements of apostasy and defeatism moved to say implicitly, and sometime explicitly: "Iraq should not have provoked the United States and the United Nations. Iraq should have remained silent and bowed further."

What must be noted is the fact that the other television game, which the U.S. intelligence service had planned for Haiti, was working very successfully, and, as planned, concurrently with fabricating the crisis with Iraq. Each party in Haiti was cooperating with the U.S. intelligence service and executing his designed role to fabricate a crisis, then escalate it, and then resolve it in a way that would convince the U.S. public first, and the world public second, that Bill Clinton's administration is "courageous, wise, and powerful and has clear policies that serve the U.S. interests" in order to wash the minds of the Americans, who turned their back on Clinton after his weakness, indecisiveness, and sexual and financial wrongdoing became exposed.

The U.S. arrogance reached unprecedented limits when U.S. sources commented on the departure of Raoul Cedras, Haiti's military ruler who led a military coup three years ago, by saying that "Cedras' departure is a signal to Saddam Husayn to leave quietly as Cedras has done." What the dinosaurs of the United States, who hide behind the masks of smiling soft humans, have forgotten was that Cedras was an agent of the U.S. intelligence service and has played his designed role to create an alleged impression that the "United States can conquer the enemies of democracy." President Saddam Husayn, on the other hand, is a historic nationalistic leader of Iraq and symbolizes the honor and values of the Arab nation and the Muslim world. This fact was confirmed by the outcome of the recent crisis in which Iraq won and the United States was defeated. [passage omitted]

The alliance against Iraq practically became a thing of the past on the night of Thursday 13 October 1994 after the joint Iraq-Russian communique was issued. Every world power began to act in accordance with its own interests and convictions, and not drift behind U.S. pressures. Therefore, it would be natural to say that some sort of a world coup in favor of Iraq has taken place.

The other fact which the world recognized was that Iraq did not violate the UN resolutions or freeze its cooperation with it when it raised its voiced and raised a legitimate demand to link continued favorite responses to the United Nations with lifting the embargo. Thus, the world realized that the United States wanted to deceive it through the influential electronic media, which, for several days, washed the minds of the world and convinced its states that Iraq constitutes a threat to security and stability. The general picture, however, changed and Iraq emerged once again as a state that seeks to guarantee the most legitimate and basic human right, the right to life, to a decent life, to sovereignty, and to self-determination. Thus, the dangerous U.S. television game was foiled. Once again, the U.S. television networks, particularly CNN, were exposed as specialized agencies that are supervised by the Central Intelligence Agency, even in the use of words and detailed ideas, and are not free or independent, as claimed by the U.S. media.

With the collapse of the television game, the television triumph which Clinton wanted to achieve to support his very weak domestic position, also collapsed. [passage omitted]

Branding of CNN Staff as CIA 'Agents' Rebuked

JN2010214394 Baghdad BABIL in Arabic 16 Oct 94 p 1

[Article by Mazhar 'Arif: "Is This Permissible?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] It is well known that the capitalist media, particularly the U.S. media, are against Iraq and no one needs to tell us about that. It is necessary, however, for any political writer to avoid generalizations concerning writers, journalists, and researchers, who are apparently part of the capitalist machine. In view of the magnitude of the American crimes committed against nations in countries targeted by imperialist aggressions and interventions, correspondents cannot but report facts as they see them and not act as false witnesses in this or that country as they are required to do.

This type of writer, correspondent, and journalist emerged during the Vietnam war when they refused to comply with the directives and instructions of the corporations for which they were working. Their writings and press reports contained many facts that infuriated their governments, which were involved in foreign wars. I do not have a list of the names of those writers, journalists, and correspondents who, through their media coverage, managed to mobilize the U.S. public against the dirty U.S. war in Vietnam and Indochina.

In the case of the continuing U.S. aggression against Iraq, a U.S. correspondent working for the CNN was subjected to a hostile campaign by the U.S. Administration due to his news reports from Baghdad. This forced him to quit his job at that network. Last week, this correspondent was a guest on the Youth Television. He talked about his reports that reflected the viewpoint of the Iraqi Government and people. This correspondent was, like us, surprised to see an article in the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH branding all those working with the

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CNN as agents to the U.S. intelligence service. Is this permissible, AL-JUMHURIYAH?

Writer Brands Resolution 949 'Clearly Contradictory'

JN2010120794 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Baghdad, 20 Oct (INA)—The newspaper AL-QADISIYAH has described Resolution 949 as clearly contradictory. In an article by Sa'd Qasim Hammudi entitled "U.S. Double Standards—Containment and Denial of Sovereignty," the paper said that while reiterating in its preamble Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence, the resolution's operational paragraphs constitute flagrant interference in the components of national sovereignty and Iraqi defense requirements.

The paper added that the states conspiring against Iraq are forced to announce in public their adherence to articles of the UN Charter, especially Paragraph 1 of Article 2 which stipulates the principle of equality in sovereignty of states. However, the "states of aggression" are in practice behaving in absolute contravention of the principle of noninterference in internal affairs and respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of states.

The paper noted that in pursuance of these aims, the plotting states adopt unilateral measures and steps that are not based on the relevant UN Security Council resolutions especially the two no-fly zones north of the 36th parallel and south of the 32d parallel, which aim to divide Iraq and its united people on racial and denominational grounds.

The paper went on: Thus, double standards have marked the behavior of those who hold sway over the Security Council and have characterized their aggressive practices and the killing of free peoples, especially the Iraqi people, using various pretexts.

Paper Praises 'Masterly' Decision To Withdraw Troops

JN1510075994 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0710 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Baghdad, 15 Oct (INA)—BABIL has said that thanks to President Saddam Husayn's wisdom, Iraq has thwarted a major imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plot aimed at dealing a "preemptive strike" against Iraq.

In an article by political writer Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, the paper says that the scenario of aggression, which was prepared in Washington and London and in collusion with the guards of oil in the Gulf, aimed to deal a "preemptive strike" at the Republican Guard forces which were holding routine exercises 20 km from the demilitarized zone.

The paper says: In this context, the leader's masterly decision to withdraw those units has defused a possible serious conflict and aborted the pretext for setting up a ground "exclusion zone" at a subsequent stage.

The paper explains that Iraq's clever and strategic stand will greatly help to have Ekeus' report discussed without intensive hostile pressures. The Iraqi stand has also exposed the Clinton-Major axis and its junior agents, whose fate has been shame and further financial losses.

Paper on U.S. 'Failure' at Security Council

JN1610094294 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0732 GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Baghdad, 16 Oct (INA)—AL-THAWRAH has said that the U.S. Administration has reaped nothing from its escalation of the situation in the region except the rebuff and ridicule of the world public opinion, which denounced this irresponsible behavior.

The paper, which speaks for the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, says that the U.S. conduct has left the Clinton administration isolated in a corner with nobody to buy its hostile logic and the uproar that it has stirred for reasons related to rallying support for it and its party in the upcoming congressional elections and bolstering Clinton's deteriorating popularity among the U.S. public.

The paper adds that Washington has reaped nothing from that military escalation except the exposure of its intentions to impose its illegitimate hegemony over the region and to impose its policies on other states, including its allies, as an inevitable destiny that must be accepted.

The paper notes that the U.S. Administration's logic of hegemony has been categorically rejected by most states, chiefly its allies, for this logic disregards regional states' sovereignty rights and the interests of the states dealing with them.

The paper says: The outcome of the U.S. escalation and threat to use force against Iraq has been in the interest of Iraq rather than in the interest of the U.S. Administration, which has been forced to systematically back down on its recent stands which sought to antagonize the Security Council [against Iraq] and make it issue a new unfair resolution against our country.

AL-THAWRAH indicates that Washington has failed to secure unanimous support for holding a speedy Security Council session to achieve this objective, and that it has been compelled to comply with a Russian request for postponing the meeting until Kozyrev arrives in New York to brief the Council members on the details of his initiative, which was assigned to him by Russian President Yeltsin, and on the results that have been achieved to contain the crisis and prevent an escalation of tension in the region, as sought by the Americans.

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The paper stresses that the United States has reaped nothing but the failure of all its attempts to force a Security Council resolution harming Iraqi national sovereignty.

The paper says that the U.S. failure has been represented by its inability to find convincing justifications for attacking and condemning Iraq, which is the targeted party and subject of aggression.

The paper notes that the growing sympathy with Iraq's suffering and legitimate right to national sovereignty is yet another indication of what the Americans have lost as a result of their recent tendentious stand, which has pushed them into an endless impasse which will make them lose everything.

The paper says: In this escalation, the United States has only secured the continuation of its scheme of exploiting the traitors. However, this is not a permanent gain.

Paper: Country Basic to Regional Security Balance

JN1710101794 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Baghdad, 17 Oct (INA)—The newspaper AL-THAWRAH stressed that the crisis was fabricated and designed by the U.S. Administration to achieve wicked objectives against Iraq.

In an article today, AL-THAWRAH, organ of the Arab SociBlist Ba'th Party, says the most prominent fact that emerged during the crisis was that Iraq is a principal element in the regional security and stability balance which cannot be avoided or ignored.

The paper adds that the continuation of the unjust embargo, imposed against Iraq for more than four years now, will disrupt this balance and threaten security and stability, not only in the region but also on the international level.

The paper says the U.S. Administration is handling the situation with Iraq differently than it handles any other world crisis or issue. It notes that the U.S. Administration was clearly hysterical during the crisis. It escalated matters, quickly mobilized troops, and started to threaten strikes and destruction as if Iraqi troops had invaded a U.S. state.

The paper says the Iraqi troops were conducting routine exercises on Iraqi national soil. It adds that the Clinton administration has not raised the option of war and strikes in any other hot international issue.

The paper adds: The crisis showed clearly that the so-called "international consensus" against Iraq no longer exists and that the walls of the Western "coalition," which the United States used as a cover for its aggressiveness, cracked and came down. It notes the fair and understanding French position in the crisis which prevented the United States from imposing its will on the UN Security Council. The paper also says the Russian foreign minister's visit to Iraq and the joint communique that resulted from it was an important turning point in the Russian position on the crisis and in Iraqi-Russian relations.

The paper stresses that with its wisdom and good management of the crisis, the Iraqi leadership won this round of the conflict and foiled all the claims and excuses which the U.S. Administration was using to implement its new conspiratorial scheme against Iraq.

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Rabin Warns 'Terrorists' of 'Bitter' Fate

LD2010222494 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 2000 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In an address this evening Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said to the kidnappers, gunmen, and bombers, Israeli soldiers and security forces will get you sooner or later and your fate will be a bitter one.

The government has decided on what it calls a strategic closure of the territories, the Gaza Strip and Jericho, the aim of which will be total separation of the Israeli and Palestinian economies. The goal—a minimum of Palestinians working in Israel. [passage omitted]

Police Fear Possible Attacks Prior to Clinton Visit

TA2110073894 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Israel Police has received intelligence warnings of possible attempts by Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] to carry out terror attacks as U.S. President Bill Clinton's visit to Israel draws near. A senior police source told IDF Radio this morning that there is fear of a possible mass attack in the coming week. The police are preparing. Our police affairs correspondent Tali Katzenellson has the details:

The glaring newspaper headlines upset the heads of the security establishment. Several senior Army and police officers told us last night that, as one of them put it, the panic among the public is excessive.

One does not have to be very smart to say that there is a wave of terror, a senior police officer told us; clearly, another attack will take place. The question is when and whether it will be linked to the last three attacks.

Another defense source told our military correspondent Avi Lifshitz that he believes we have witnessed several coincidental successes and not a wave of terror acts. Shin Bet officials last night estimated that, if this is a wave of terrorism, the attack in Tel Aviv was the peak, and it will only subside from here.

At the same time, top police brass admit that the current security situation is very problematic. Clearly, the coming week, before Bill Clinton arrives in Israel, is critical in terms of Hamas' desire to strike. The intelligence warnings, the officer said, naturally correspond with this. It is clear to us, he said, that there is an element of imitation following any successful attack and, from Hamas' point of view, there were three such successful attacks over the past two weeks, which encourages the terrorists.

There is no information regarding a specific imminent attack, the senior officer said, but it should be remembered that there were no warnings before the attacks in the Jerusalem pedestrian mall and in downtown Tel Aviv.

And here comes the $6 million question: How do we fight the attacks, wave or not? Naturally, the main struggle is being waged on the intelligence front. The security officials said that the public must be told that several attacks have been thwarted over the past several months, but nothing was released to the media about this. There is also a need to capture terrorists by pinpointed action—again, on the basis of precise intelligence information. An enthusiastic wave of detentions carried out as a response to popular demand for bombastic action could only make things worse.

In addition, the police will expand its intelligence units and street teams in sensitive locations, primarily in Jerusalem. At the end of a meeting with security officers from the various branches, the police chief said public alertness is currently the only solution; there is no other way.

UK's Rifkind Comments on Antiterror Cooperation

TA2110070794 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0500 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] British Secretary of State for Defense Malcolm Rifkind begins a four-day official visit to Israel this morning. He will review an honor guard at the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv within the hour, before beginning meetings there with Prime Minister and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and top defense and IDF [Israel Defense Forces] officials.

Soon after his arrival last night, Rifkind condemned the bus bombing in Tel Aviv and called for determined international cooperation and information sharing to combat terrorism. He spoke to reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

[Begin recording] [Rifkind] Well, you know, in the United Kingdom, because of the IRA, we've also had some ghastly terrorist incidents, with innocent women and children being blown up in an indiscriminate and savage fashion. So our hearts go out to the people of Tel Aviv and of Israel as a whole, because we can understand the strong, strong reaction. You know, I suspect Israel will react rather as Britain reacts to terrorism. It makes one more determined that the terrorists will never win, and I think there is a great deal of admiration for those who stand up to terrorism, refuse in any way to concede to the thug and the terrorist, and ensure that the rule of law prevails.

[Ben-'Ami] It's been pointed out by Israeli officials, and in England as well, I think, that Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] operatives, Hamas supporters do exist in the British Isles. It has been suggested that some of the funding for Hamas' terrorist activities is being raised in the British Isles. President Clinton, after the bombing this week, said that greater international efforts should be made to crack down on Hamas. What can be done in Britain, particularly in the light of the events of the last few days? What would you suggest?

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[Rifkind] I think you are right in identifying terrorism as an international problem that has to be combated not only by national means, but also by international means. There, therefore, has to be a sharing of information, a close cooperation, and a determination both by countries and by the international community to root it out wherever possible. Whenever one has evidence, either of criminal acts or the preparation of criminal events, then one can take action. Clearly, it has to be based on evidence, on information that is reliable, and that is something that can be best achieved by proper sharing of information and cooperation between all relevant authorities. If there is any evidence of any individual in the United Kingdom being criminal, being responsible for criminal acts—whether he is a British citizen or whether he's a foreign citizen resident in the United Kingdom—if there is evidence of criminal behavior, then legal action can be taken against them.

[Ben-'Ami] You are going to be spending four days here in Israel. What, for you, will be the focus of this visit?

[Rifkind] Well, my visit is the first visit by a British minister of defense to Israel, and therefore, it's of significance in itself. But, in addition to that, it's symptomatic of the extremely warm relations that have developed, especially over the last couple of years.

On the defense side, specifically, we have a huge respect for the Israeli Army. Like the British Army, they are real professional soldiers with a very high reputation, so there is a natural interest in an exchange of ideas on the subject of defense sales. There had been, until recently, restrictions on the possibility of defense sales; these are now gone. There is now no political impediment either to Britain buying Israeli equipment or Israel buying British equipment, and therefore, there is interest in the number of opportunities of that kind. [end recording]

Secretary Rifkind will be touring IDF bases and defense industries during his stay. He will hold talks with Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres and also address the annual Balfour dinner in Tel Aviv.

Rabin Meets With Rifkind

TA2110111494 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0900 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin met with Malcolm Rifkind, British secretary of state for defense, in Tel Aviv this morning. Rabin called for international antiterror cooperation in view of the attack on the London embassy. Mr. Rabin showed Rifkind the agreements with the Palestinians and with Jordan and elaborated on the need to hold direct contacts with Syria. He stressed that Islamic terrorism is trying to harm the peace process.

The British minister expressed his condolences over the attack in Tel Aviv, and he, too, said there is a need for international cooperation against terror.

Peres Says Hamas 'Poison' Must Be Weeded Out

LD2010215294 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 2000 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres spoke today of the government's latest measures and strongly condemned Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement]. Dani Gur-Arye has details:

[Gur-Arye] The Hamas is like a drop of poison that pollutes a whole river. That is the analogy Foreign Minister Peres uses to describe the violence of the last two weeks. You don't build a whole dam against a drop of water, says Peres, the trick is to identify the poison and weed it out. The foreign minister says intelligence gathering is the key at this stage, along with the temporary closure of the territory:

[Begin Peres recording] We have asked ourselves what are actually the aims of Hamas and the answer is to kill people so to reduce the national morale, so to stop the peace process. If those are the aims, what are the counter-means to stop them from doing it? Number one, to prevent them from killing people and a major accepted mean against it is surely information and surely intelligence, but as we want to get hold of the people who are responsible we do not want to punish people who are not responsible. [end recording]

[Gur-Arye] Peres rules out suspending or postponing the peace talks over tha attack which killed 21 Israelis. He says the issue did not even come up at the special cabinet meeting. He also rules out negotiating with Hamas. The group wants to kill Israel, he says, what are we going to negotiate with them about? Foreign Minister Peres says Israelis mustn't let their morale slip. He says the casualties are part of the price Israel must pay on the road to peace:

[Begin Peres recording] People are asking how can you say that you are having peace when you don't have security? Well, we are on the road to peace. We are not yet at the point of peace, and the road to peace may be full of mines and victims and cost, but we shall negotiate it. [end recording]

[Gur-Arye] Peres said Israel had spent years combating the PLO through an effective combination of intelligence and military pressure. That combination, he said, must be employed against Hamas.

PA Appeals to Peres Not To Postpone Meeting

TA2010194594 Jerusalem Israel Television Channel 1 Network in Hebrew 1800 GMT 20 Oct 94

[Announcer-read report]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Palestinian Authority [PA] this week appealed to Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, requesting that he urgently meet Nabil Sha'th in the framework of the Supreme Liaison Committee in order to solve urgent problems involved in promoting the

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negotiations. Our political correspondent Gadi Sukenik says that Peres preferred to put off the meeting for the time being, and that it will apparently take place in about two weeks.

Netanyahu Accuses 'Arafat of Supporting Terrorism

BR2010155494 Rome IL MESSAGGERO in Italian 20 Oct 94 p 2

[Interview with Likud leader Bibi Netanyahu by unidentified IL MESSAGGERO correspondent in Tel Aviv on 19 October: "Likud Leader Netanyahu: 'The PLO Is With the Terrorists; The Talks Have Been a Mistake'"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Netanyahu] What has happened today demonstrates why we oppose this part of the peace process. We support peace with Jordan, with Morocco, with all those in the Arab world who want reconciliation. We do not support the talks with the PLO because it is not a peace process. It is a process in which our withdrawal from the territories is being accompanied by yet more terror. The PLO allows Hamas to attack us. While 'Arafat is talking to us, he sends the fundamentalist military wing on because he believes that acts of terrorism will force Israel to make further concessions.

[IL MESSAGGERO] Do you think that 'Arafat has the ability to stop Hamas?

[Netanyahu] Suffice it to stress one thing that we have all heard recently. The head of the PLO forces in Gaza, Nasir Yusuf, has said that he is in a position to arrest all the militants in Hamas if he were ordered to do so. But, he added, he has received no instructions to that effect. And the man who ought to give the orders is Mr. 'Arafat.

[IL MESSAGGERO] If 'Arafat used violent methods to deal with Hamas, would you then accuse him of being undemocratic?

[Netanyahu] That is not the point. 'Arafat is not democratic, nor has he ever been. All I can say at this point is that 'Arafat has taken a role upon himself, and it consists in negotiating with us, whereas he has left to Hamas the role of exerting pressure on Israel with the violence of its acts of terrorism.

[IL MESSAGGERO] What would you do if you were a member of the government?

[Netanyahu] The first thing I would do would be to close the border with Gaza. We cannot enter the "strip" freely, but they can easily come here. There are 20 to 30,000 Palestinians who enter Israel every day to work, and the suspicion that there are a few murderers among them strikes me as justified. The second thing I would do would be to give our security forces complete freedom to intervene in Gaza to combat terrorism. If 'Arafat does not or cannot do this, we have to take matters into our own hands. The third thing, if I were in the government that set this process in motion, would be to tell 'Arafat that no progress will be made with the subsequent phase unless he shows us that he is capable of keeping his promise to fight the terrorism based in Gaza and Jericho.

[IL MESSAGGERO] Your party and the other opposition parties have presented motions of no confidence in the Rabin government. Do you think there is a possibility of early elections?

[Netanyahu] They are always a possibility.

[IL MESSAGGERO] Are they likely?

[Netanyahu] It depends. I do not believe that an event such as this, grave though it is, poses a threat to the government.

Likud, NRP Say Cabinet Decisions 'Inadequate'

TA2010155894 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1300 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Likud faction says the government decisions are inadequate and reflect a weakness. Knesset Member [MK] Eliyahu Ben-Elizar, chairman of the Likud's Political Committee, told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that the government decisions do not imply that a war has been declared on Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement]. The closure, Ben Elizar said, is insufficient, and the organization's leaders must be mercilessly hunted.

The NRP [National Religious Party] faction says the closure on the territories is not enough, because its enforcement is lax and inefficient. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the NRP has prepared a dossier for the prime minister with photographs and testimonies for dozens of methods to break the closure.

The Tzomet faction urged the prime minister to support the bill proposed by MK Moshe Peled several months ago, according to which IDF [Israel Defense Forces] soldiers would be able to serve their military tour of duty in the Israel Police.

Orr Urges Moderate Forces To Unite Against Hamas

BR2010151594 Paris LIBERATION in French 20 Oct 94 p 4

[Interview with Ori Orr, chairman of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, by Pierre Haski in Jerusalem on 19 October: " 'Arafat Must Do More"—first paragraph is LIBERATION introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] Jerusalem—Labor deputy Ori Orr is the chairman of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. He spoke to us in the middle of a stormy debate in the Knesset on the Tel Aviv attack.

[Haski] How do you explain this attack by Hamas?

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[Orr] We have had a very difficult week with Hamas, but that is not really anything new. It did not start yesterday: Hamas is at war with the peace process, at war with Israel, and at war with the Palestinians who support the peace process. War has not yet broken out between the PLO and Hamas, but that could happen at any time. It is clear that they have decided to increase their pressure on Yasir 'Arafat, while peace with Jordan must have incited them to attack us once again. We have had 22 deaths and that is a lot, but we have known for a long time that Hamas is an effective force.

[Haski] How can Israel defend itself against such acts? Are there holes in the security system?

[Orr] We must take all possible measures, but it is too early to speak of this publicly. However, we know by experience that it is impossible to be completely effective faced with this kind of suicide attack. Do we have any choice? All of us, the moderate forces of the Middle East—by which I mean the Israelis, the Palestinians, the Jordanians, and, perhaps tomorrow I hope, the Syrians—must fight together. We must pool our intelligence and carry out joint operations. Otherwise, we will not be able to continue with the peace process.

[Haski] Are you satisfied with Yasir 'Arafat's attitude in this area?

[Orr] He is not doing enough, even though I do understand his problems in Gaza. However, for him, the alternative is clear: Either he controls Hamas in the autonomous zones of Gaza and Jericho, or he will have nothing left at all to control. He must do more from this point of view because he has no other option. You have to realize that if we do not succeed in controlling terrorism, then Israeli public opinion will decide to put an end to the peace process. The people will say "Stop, this is not serious." That would be much more of a tragedy for the Palestinians than for us. There is no alternative, today, to continuing in this fight against terrorism. We have been fighting the battle alone for a long time. Now we must fight it together.

Security Sources Urge Action Against Hamas Organs

TA2010123194 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1100 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Security sources quoted by Qol Yisra'el say they have still not discovered the terrorist ring behind the attack, but intelligence is continuing efforts to uncover it. The sources added that they are convinced that the suicide terrorist who carried the bomb onto the bus received substantial support, guidance, and instruction, and that the terrorist ring involved is a large one.

Police forensic experts now say the explosives used in the attack were not plastic, but conventional TNT. They added that the power of the blast means the terrorist was carrying at least 20 kg of explosives.

Security sources have also advised the political echelon that in addition to arrests of Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] leaders, action should also be directed against educational and welfare bodies set up by the organization. The sources told Qol Yisra'el that Hamas has established a wide infrastructure of schools, kindergartens, charitable organizations, and sports clubs in the West Bank to spread their message. These bodies are also sometimes used to channel funds from abroad.

Right-, Left-Wing Reactions to Bombing Cited

TA2010181994 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Oct 94 pp 26, 27

[Pool Report]

[FBIS Translated Excerpts]

Right-Wing Reaction [passage omitted]

—Knesset Member [MK] Ari'el Sharon (Likud): "The government's policy is fundamentally wrong. Although it has been warned for a whole year by the security services that terror was on the rise and that 'Arafat cannot be trusted to take any steps against Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement], the government has stuck to its policy. No responsible government would have deprived itself of the right to carry out preventive arrests or go after terrorists whenever necessary."

—Tzomet leader Refa'el Eytan: "The cliche of having a hand in peace and another in terror means this government has failed to discharge its responsibility toward the security of its citizens. The terrorists should be hunted relentlessly, they should be struck and made to fear. Instead of planning and carrying out attacks, they should be preoccupied with protecting themselves."

—MK Yitzhaq Shamir (Likud): "The government is responsible for everything happening in Israel, at least in the sense of the measures that should have been taken but were not. It all stems from surrendering to terrorists and their leaders, from no matter which organization." [passage omitted]

—MK Yig'al Bibi, NRP [National Religious Party] chairman: "The national leadership's peace euphoria has caused the security alertness to slacken and the necessary balance to collapse. It happened despite the repeated warnings both by the terror organizations themselves and by the security forces. The warning signs have been screaming from every wall, but instead of reading the map correctly, the leaders fed illusions to the people."

The NRP further warned that the government must reduce the proportions of the "peace festivities" around the planned signing of the agreement with Jordan next week. If it does not, the NRP will boycott the event.

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—MK Gonen Segev (YI'UD) [Independent and Democratic Israel]: "The government should carry out a military operation in 'Hamasland' in Gaza, to show the murderers that autonomy is not an insurance policy."

—MK Rehav'am Ze'evi (Moledet): "Eretz Yisra'el is becoming the Belfast of the Middle East. As we warned, the Hamas deportees, who had been allowed to return home, have brought a catastrophe upon us. The prime minister ignored our suggestion that the Gaza Strip closure be kept up, and that brought the Tel Aviv disaster upon us."

Left-Wing Reaction

—MK Yosi Beilin (Labor): "A long-term separation between Israel and the Palestinians should be carried out in order to reduce the security risks to Israel. We must aspire to peace with separation, not with integration. In addition, Israel must act to find economic aid for Gaza, in order to prevent hundreds of thousands of innocent people from suffering." [passage omitted]

—MK Ori Or [Labor] "We are in the midst of an all-out war against Hamas. The attack shows that the only way to fight Hamas is by obtaining information in the Palestinian street and by continuing the negotiations." Ori accused the right wing of dancing on blood.

—MK Salih Tarif (Labor): "I denounce the perpetrators of the attack and call on 'Arafat to take all necessary measures to curb the Palestinian radicals with an iron hand. The government must immediately impose a prolonged closure on the territories, banning all laborers from entering Israeli territory." [passage omitted]

—MK Ran Kohen (Meretz): "The quagmire of terror which evolved over many years will not dry up all at once, and we can expect many more months of Hamas-initiated terrorism. The only way to deal with it is by waging a war on Hamas in every possible way and whenever possible, and at the same time restraining our fury and pursuing the peace process."

—MK Talib al-Sani' (Arab Democratic Party): "This reprehensible deed goes against the values of Islam and against all human values. Hamas has forfeited the support of the Palestinian public."

—Peace Now: The movement expressed horror at the attack and called on the public not to succumb to the terrorists, who want to harm bodies as well as peace-seeking souls. The movement called on 'Arafat to eradicate the military leadership of Hamas and on the prime minister not to stop the peace negotiations.

'Terrorist' House Reportedly To Be Demolished

TA2010161094 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1500 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The family of the Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] terrorist, Salah al-Suway' Nazzal, who is suspected of having perpetrated yesterday's terrorist attack in Tel Aviv, says the Qalqilyah Civil Administration informed them that the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] intends to demolish their house. The family members told our correspondent Yoni Ben-Menahem that they are clearing out their household effects at the moment, at IDF's instruction.

[Reporting on Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 1500 GMT on 20 October, correspondent Hadas Steif adds that "local residents are rioting in Qalqilyah," where "the Army is about to blow up the house of the terrorist" who carried out the 19 October bus attack. "Dozens of locals are in the streets, making attempts to prevent the demolition of the house. They are burning tires and throwing stones at cars. Arriving on the scene, the Army fired warning shots in the air and later, rubber bullets, flash-bangs, and tear gas canisters. And as we were speaking, the Army announced a curfew on Qalqilyah."]

Minister Shim'on Peres said that in the past the security services acted very successfully against the PLO and the same actions should now be directed against the Hamas. He refused to elaborate, explaining that such actions are covert by nature. The foreign minister told our political correspondent Shlomo Raz that he doubts that the closure will be unlimited in both time and scope. According to Peres, this is very difficult to do, especially in Judaea and Samaria, due to the settlements there. The minister added that the cabinet did not decide that the closure would be unlimited.

Demolition Order for Nazzal House Denied

TA2010194094 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Qalqilyah Civil Administration says that the family of Salah al-Suway' Nazzal, the terrorist who perpetrated the attack in Tel Aviv, was not served with a demolition order for their house. The Civil Administration states that the family was not asked to remove its household effects. Our correspondent Yoni Ben-Menahem reports that this afternoon, after IDF [Israel Defense Forces] officers notified the family that their son was the terrorist involved in the attack, the family left the house and cleared it of belongings. News of this spread in Qalqilyah, triggering disturbances. Our correspondent notes that according to a High Court of Justice ruling, after the military governor announces the intention to tear down a house, its residents have the right to appeal to him within 48 hours and later to the High Court of Justice.

Katyusha Barrages Hit Galilee; No Casualties

TA2110053794 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0500 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Israelis along the northern border are continuing to remain in shelters and security rooms this morning, following katyusha rocket attacks

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during the night and this morning. There have been no reports of casualties from the katyushas. With details, reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

At first, katyushas fell at about 1130 last night. At least a dozen are said to have been fired from south Lebanon within the space of a few minutes, falling in the western Galilee region. All landed in open areas, although some residents reported that rockets landed not far from their homes.

IDF [Israel Defense Forces] artillery was brought into action, firing at the locations from where the katyushas had been launched. Residents of the border region were told to spend the night in shelters and security rooms.

Close to 5 o'clock this morning, two more katyushas landed inside Israel—this time, in the Galilee Panhandle area—and there was a third launch of katyushas about half an hour ago. These fell in eastern Galilee. Again, no reports of anyone being injured. However, there have been reports that some damage was caused at the Panhandle area by the katyushas which landed there.

IDF gunners have responded and were still firing at terrorist targets just outside the security zone a short while ago.

It's not clear if the katyushas were being fired, as Hizballah has threatened, in retaliation for IDF shelling of the al-Nabatiyah area on Wednesday night, or if this signals a new attempt by Hizballah to attack Israeli settlements, moving hostilities from the south Lebanon security zone area across the border into Israel. [passage omitted]

Lubrani Comments on Ongoing Hizballah Activity

TA2110091394 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 21 Oct 94

[Telephone interview with Uri Lubrani, coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, by 'Ido Baum and Ge'ula Even; place not given—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Even] Mr. Lubrani, can you explain the massive barrage of katyusha rockets fired at the north last night and this morning?

[Lubrani] Well, I assume that this is a reaction to the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] fire at terrorist targets. At the same time, it should be viewed as part of our ongoing confrontation. Naturally, everyone is becoming more sensitive; certainly Hizballah is. I would not be at all surprised to find that this round of katyushas came as an expression of solidarity with what is taking place inside Israel. Both Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] and Hizballah, the malignant bad seed of Islam, have a single aim: to torpedo the peace process. I am not surprised to see that the situation is more sensitive and events more frequent at this time.

[Baum] Speaking of solidarity between the organizations, could there be some kind of cooperation or coordination between Hamas and Hizballah?

[Lubrani] I have no such information, but it takes very little imagination to see that people in Lebanon hear and read about what is happening. It would be reasonable to think so.

[Even] Who fired at us? Is it certain that it was Hizballah?

[Lubrani] There is no doubt in my mind that it was Hizballah. There is no one else out there who could fire at us like this.

[Baum] Are the understandings reached in the wake of Operation Accountability still valid? Do they still have any meaning? After all, civilian settlements continue to come under fire.

[Lubrani] For the most part, the understandings are being observed. There are some deviations on occasion. We cannot say that previous incidents or last night's events have disrupted or canceled the understandings. They are being observed, for the time being.

[Baum] Mr. Lubrani, you are very familiar with Hizballah. Do you detect similarity or corresponding patterns between Hamas activities in Israel and Hizballah activities against IDF soldiers in Lebanon? The prime minister spoke about this.

[Lubrani] I believe there are several similar characteristics. Certainly, there is the common ideology. The two organizations aim at torpedoing the peace process. This is clear; it has been declared, and it should surprise no one. There is a difference between our situation in the security zone and our confrontation with Hamas. Both organizations, however, use means that seek to get us to do things that might torpedo the peace process.

[Baum] Do you believe Hamas has learned directly from Hizballah?

[Lubrani] I believe there is similarity in some things. I cannot say with certainty that they have actually learned from each other, but they have the same source of inspiration, so to speak.

[Even] The prime minister is considering special operations against Hamas in the wake of the attack in Tel Aviv. Should we consider any special operations against Hizballah in Lebanon?

[Lubrani] I do not believe we should consider special operations against Hizballah in Lebanon. This may not be clear or widely known, but not a day goes by without something happening there. The security zone is an active theater. The IDF is making a great effort there, carrying out the painstaking task of providing ongoing security. The recent incidents are not unusual; rather,

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what has happened is that these katyushas, which we have grown accustomed to living without, should be seen as aberration.

[Even] Mr. Lubrani, thank you very much.

Commentary Sees 'No Solution' to Hamas Terrorism

TA2010131894 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 Oct 94 pp 1, 31

[Commentary by Nahum Barne'a: "Rabin Has No Solution"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Rabin has no solution for the Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] problem, nor does the IDF [Israel Defense Forces].

All the spectacular reprisals people are talking about—mass deportations, a military operation in Gaza, a huge operation in Lebanon—were categorically rejected yesterday. These proposals do not offer any real progress, except to perhaps temporarily placate an angry public. That is the bitter truth. Rabin was fully aware of this fact in London and flew back to Israel only to hear the same thing from his advisers.

The only viable operative decision was self-evident: to impose a closure for an unlimited period. To close off the territories and learn to live with it.

Rabin the security man is firmly grounded in reality. He knows that at the present time Israel has no answer for Hamas terrorism. Rabin the politician, however, realizes that he cannot let the man on the street perceive him as lacking an answer. That would exact an intolerable political price. Rabin remembers how former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was indifferent to the public's fury following the murder of Helena Rapp in Bat Yam [teenager murdered by a terrorist in May 1992] and subsequently lost the elections.

Last night, Rabin the politician called the reporters with their microphones into his office and announced a series of solutions which constituted mere window dressing. Yesterday, Israelis needed a leader, but what they got was a professional complainer.

If only the Shin Bet were released from the shackles imposed by the Landau Commission [which defined acceptable procedures in Shin Bet interrogations], Rabin said, we would be able to do a better job fighting Hamas. As though the Landau Commission prevented the Shin Bet from employing "moderate physical pressure." As though there were no terrorist attacks before the Landau Commission was established. As though one can play the role of a democracy during the day while torturing people at night. As though other countries, in which the authorities torture detainees whenever the urge strikes them, have been successful in quelling Islamic terrorism. Egypt is an example. Torturing Hamas members would only multiply their ranks.

If we could just strike at the terrorists' families, Rabin says. If we could only free ourselves of the "legal casuistry" hindering administrative detentions. It is not healthy for a prime minister to constantly inveigh against the law of the land, like some common hoodlum. Nor do his claims carry water. Rabin knows that under the present government he has unprecedented freedom to employ numerous and varied measures against Hamas supporters. The problem is not "legal casuistry" but the simple fact that this kind of pressure does not work.

If we could only separate the Palestinian and Israeli populations, Rabin says. An interesting idea. The only problem is that the Oslo agreement, which won Rabin and Peres the Nobel Peace Prize, makes a virtue of intermingling between the two peoples. Rabin insisted on leaving the Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip, like a thorn in the Palestinians' side. He adamantly refused to move any settlement, even Tall al-Rumaythah. The withdrawal, Rabin said, will only be implemented after the permanent agreement is reached. If that is the case, then we will only be able to separate ourselves from Hamas after the permanent agreement is signed.

Rabin is in a tight spot. This brand of terrorism is savage and bloodthirsty. Israelis are less resilient than they were in the past. The opposition lacks any scruples and constantly incites the public. Confronted with all this, Rabin acts like a raging bull. What does a raging bull charge against? He rushes at the red flag, not at his real enemy.

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Foreign Ministry Prepares for Treaty Ceremony

JN2010185594 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1400 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In light of the government's decision to endorse the draft peace treaty between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the State of Israel, several meetings have been held at the Foreign Ministry over the past two days under the chairmanship of Talal Sat'an al-Hasan, minister of state for foreign affairs. The Foreign Ministry secretary general and the directors of several ministry departments attended.

The meetings were held to prepare for the ceremony on the signing of the peace treaty and to extend invitations to the foreign ministers of the fraternal Arab countries, the foreign ministers of the permanent member states of the Security Council, the foreign ministers of several Security Council member states, and the foreign ministers of several friendly countries, as well as the UN secretary general and the Arab League secretary general. The meetings also discussed all measures to facilitate the arrival of the guests to attend this historic event.

For his part, Nayif al-Hadid, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, also summoned the ambassadors of the fraternal Arab and friendly countries accredicted to the Royal Hashemite Court and gave them copies of the draft peace treaty between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Israel. Al-Hadid also briefed the Arab and foreign ambassadors on Jordan's preparations for this great historic event, as well as the Foreign Ministry's measures in that regard.

UN, AL, ICO Chiefs Invited

JN2110150694 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In light of the completion of preparations for the ceremony of signing the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty, slated to be held on Wednesday, 26 October, the Jordanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has extended official invitations to the UN secretary general, the Arab League [AL] secretary general, and the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] to attend the signing ceremony.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also extended similar invitations to the foreign ministers of fraternal Arab states and permanent UN Security Council members. Invitations were also extended to the foreign ministers of several Islamic, Nonaligned, and friendly countries.

'Sources' Say King May Visit Jerusalem 28 Oct

TA2110111794 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Oct 94 p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] King Husayn of Jordan may arrive on a visit to Jerusalem as early as 28 October, sources close to the royal court in Amman estimated yesterday.

They said the king may arrive in Jerusalem next Friday on a visit that will center around prayer at the al-Aqsa Mosque on the Temple Mount. The visit is supposed to take place two days after the Israeli-Jordanian peace agreement is signed at the 'Arava checkpoint next Wednesday, and after President Clinton ends his lightning visit to Jerusalem on Thursday.

No official corroboration of this report was available last night.

Amman Said Not Issuing Passports for West Bankers

JN1910185994 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 10 Oct 94 p 21

[FBIS Translated Text] Amman—Jordan has decided to stop issuing passports to West Bank Palestinians, including Jericho citizens, and to stop certifying all their documents. The decision excluded the residents of Jerusalem who seek to obtain passports for the first time. The decision comes, as AL-ITTIHAD was told by Jordanian sources, in the wake of the recent Jordanian decision to sever links with the awqaf [Islamic endowments] and Islamic courts in the West Bank, except Jerusalem. It is also due to the absence of a body whose seal can be accredited by the Jordanian authorities. The new Jordanian decision includes all certificates of origin and documents and certificates of import, export, birth, death, as well as others.

Jordan had earlier accredited the seal of the Islamic courts, which it supervised and financed, as the body responsible for certificating these documents in the West Bank. The severance decision led to a vacuum resulting from the absence of an accredited local authority. Therefore, in such a situation decisions issued by the Islamic courts cannot be certified.

The only solution for the Palestinian citizen seeking to certify his documents is to go to the Islamic courts in Jerusalem since they are the only body accredited by Jordan. Jordan, however, allows only Jerusalemites to certify documents in these courts.

Lower House Speaker Not To Run for Reelection

JN2110092894 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 19 Oct 94 p 1, 7

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Amman—Lower House of Parliament Speaker Tahir al-Masri turned the tables yet again in the race for the speakership of the second ordinary session of the House by announcing his withdrawal from the elections Tuesday [18 October].

In a letter addressed to deputies, Mr. al-Masri said: "It would be impossible for me to proceed with my candidacy for the speakership" due to an important personal matter which will take him outside the country for "an indefinite period of time.

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"I apologise from the depth of my heart to every one of you for this urgent and difficult situation and only God knows the pain that this is causing me," Mr. al-Masri told his colleagues who supported his candidacy.

The withdrawal constituted the second reversal of decision by Mr. al-Masri, who had said he would run for a second term this week despite an earlier decision not to contest the elections.

Islamic Action Front (IAF) candidate 'Abdallah al-'Akaylih, independent Islamist 'Abd-al-Razzaq Tubayshat and 'Abd-al-Karim al-Dughmi, independent, had withdrawn their candidacy in favour of Mr. al-Masri when he announced he would enter the race at the request of his colleagues.

That left Sa'd Hayil Surur, a member of the national democratic coalition to which Mr. al-Masri belongs, as the only challenger to Mr. al-Masri's bid for a second term.

Mr. Surur became the candidate of the Democratic Coalition when Mr. al-Masri first announced he was not running for reelection. The coalition voted to support the bid of Mr. Surur against that of Mr. 'Ali Abu-al-Raghib, a former minister of trade and industry and later energy.

Some deputies had blamed Mr. al-Masri for what they called his indecisiveness on whether he wanted to run for a second term or not. They said the incumbent had wanted to run all along but was waiting to be promised the support of centrist deputies before announcing his decision. Mr. al-Masri has not been available for comment throughout the past week.

Mr. al-Masri, however, failed to get this support as both his bloc and the National bloc said they were not willing to reverse their decision to support Mr. Surur, especially that this decision was taken in light of Mr. al-Masri's earlier announcement that he was not running for a second term.

Accordingly, Mr. al-Masri had decided to enter the race with the support of the Islamic Action Front, and another group of 13 independent deputies who had urged him to run as well as the seven- member Independent Bloc.

Dr. Tubayshat had told the JORDAN TIMES that over 30 deputies were behind Mr. al-Masri's candidacy.

Those deputies will support him now that he decided to run for the elections with Mr. al-Masri out of the race, Dr. Tubayshat told the JORDAN TIMES Tuesday. He said the Islamic Action Front which decided against fielding a candidate because he did not have a chance of winning will also support him.

Parliamentary sources said Mr. Surur can count on the support of the majority of his 12-member bloc, the 10-member National Bloc and the National Action Front which includes over 20 deputies when the House elects its next speaker Saturday.

King Meets With Jewish Council Delegation

JN2010211394 Amman Jordan Television Network in English 2000 GMT 20 Oct 94

[From the "News at Ten" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] His majesty the king received the President of the Jewish Higher Council Mr. Edgar Brothman and the accompanying delegation. His majesty and Mr. Brothman exchanged views on the peace process, especially after the initialing of the Jordanian-Israeli draft peace treaty. The audience, which was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, also focused on the benefits an atmosphere of peace and stability could bring to the peoples of the region.

The delegation expressed appreciation of his majesty the king for his great efforts in achieving a just and permanent peace in the region. They also voiced their admiration of the king's courage and Jordan's role at the international level in the service of peace and stability.

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Hizballah Defends Bus Bombing, Promises 'Blows'

NC2010203394 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Hizballah has announced that the bombing of the Israeli bus in Tel Aviv is a natural and legitimate reaction to the Zionist brutal massacres.

A Hizballah statement said: Let Israel and the United States know that their rapid efforts to liquidate our causes will be met only with further confrontations and blows. The statement added: If you call it peace, we call it humiliation and destruction, and if you are determined to protect it, we are determined to achieve the peace we want.

Al-Hariri, al-Hirawi on Bus Attack, Syrians

NC2010171594 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Developments in the region are accelerating after the signing of the Jordanian-Israeli agreement and the blow this agreement received from the bus bombing in Tel Aviv. Today President Ilyas al-Hirawi stressed that the Lebanese Army will maintain security along the border with Israel if it pulls out of the south. Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri also stressed that only a final and comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict can put an end to attacks in the region, such as the one that took place in Tel Aviv yesterday.

The French news agency [AFP] cited President Ilyas al-Hirawi as stressing to a number of journalists today that if Israel withdraws from south Lebanon the Lebanese Army will ensure security along the border and no single bullet will be fired. He said Israel is demanding peace on the border and Lebanon is ready to meet this demand, provided that Security Council Resolution 425 is implemented.

For his part, Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri stressed that the final and comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict is the only thing that can end acts of aggression in the region, such as the one that took place in Tel Aviv yesterday. These kind of problems cannot be solved without a final and comprehensive solution in the region, he said.

Al-Hariri said this kind of aggression should not delay the peace process. On the contrary, it should encourage the concerned parties to speed up their mission, which is the best solution for everybody. He said attacks are taking place in the entire region, not only in Israel, but yesterday it was Israel that was hurt.

Al-Hariri noted the importance of the Syrian forces remaining in Lebanon to help ensure security in the country in the event of Israel withdrawing from the south. He explained that in that case the Lebanese Army will be entrusted to maintain border security.

Death Toll Caused by Israeli Shelling Rises

NC2010181994 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The number of people martyred in the Israeli massacre in the towns of al-Nabatiyah al-Fawqa and Barti rose to seven today when Zaynab al-Hajj 'Ali al-Sabah died of her wounds. It has been noticed that in this massacre Israel used antipersonnel bombs packed with hundreds of steel nails, which is banned by international conventions. A REUTER correspondent saw hundreds of nails stuck in the walls of a house hit by the Israeli bombs yesterday. In the past, Israel used the internationally banned cluster bombs to shell Lebanese areas, but it stopped doing so after a U.S. threat. [passage omitted]

According to information from the occupied border strip, an agent militia [South Lebanese Army] unit arrested citizen Maryam Jum'ah in al-Khiyam and took her to the town's prison. Unusual Israeli-Lahdist movements have been monitored along the contact lines in the eastern sector. An agent force also erected a checkpoint on Nahr al-Hasbani-Zummarayya road and removed it two hours later.

The resistance this morning attacked the occupation post on Tallat al-Suwayda' using machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades. Clashes lasting for about 10 minutes ensued. Today, al-Nabatiyah al-Fawqa held funeral services for the five who died, including Lebanese Army Chief Warrant Officer Isma'il Hasan Batal, whose death was also announced by the Army Command. [passage omitted]

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Pakistani Defense Minister Continues Visit

Visits Air Force College With Talas

JN2010113894 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0515 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Damascus—Lieutenant General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, accompanied by Pakistani Defense Minister Aftab Shaban Mirani and his delegation, yesterday morning paid an inspection visit to the Air Force College. [passage omitted]

Lt. Gen. Talas delivered a speech amid resounding applause and chants of long life for comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad. He conveyed President al-Asad's salute and love for the friendly Pakistani people and their Armed Forces.

Talas also welcomed the guest minister and his delegation, lauding the friendship and cooperative relations between the friendly armies in the interest of Syria and Pakistan. He thanked the guest minister for the training aircraft presented by the Pakistani Air Force as a gift to the Syrian Arab Air Force in order to consolidate bilateral cooperation.

Afterward, the Pakistani defense minister delivered a speech. He conveyed a salute, love, and appreciation from the Pakistani Army, led by Benazir Bhutto, to President struggler Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian Arab Army. He commended our Armed Forces and their efforts to build modern Syria and defend the homeland in order to achieve security and peace. Concluding his speech, the Pakistani minister stressed the deep relations between both friendly countries and armies.

Afterward, the Air Force College students presented a military demonstration. A number of pilots carried out air shows, giving a splendid picture of the skill and strength of the Syrian Arab pilots, who enjoyed the admiration of the audience. [passage omitted]

Discusses Peace With al-Asad

JN2010202394 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1615 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] At 1330 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Pakistani Defense Minister Aftab Shaban Mirani at the People's Palace. Lieutenant General Mustafa Talas, deputy prime minister, defense minister, and deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces; and the Pakistani ambassador in Damascus attended.

Mirani conveyed to the president an invitation from Pakistani President Farooq Leghari and Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto to visit Pakistan. The president accepted the invitation and promised to fulfill it at a proper time. He also asked Mirani to convey his greetings and best wishes to President Leghari, Prime Minister Bhutto, and the Pakistani people.

Conversation during the meeting revolved around the situation in Southeast Asia and the Middle East and the peace process.

Mirani voiced Pakistan's appreciation of Syria's policy and role in the region, as well as its positions in the peace process. He said that Pakistan supports Syria in its action to regain all the territory occupied by Israel in 1967.

The president thanked Pakistan for its support to Syria and the Arabs' national causes. He stressed that Syria wishes to achieve a just peace that would preserve rights, return the occupied territory, and protect the national dignity. He also said that peoples can never support capitulation.

Ends 4-Day Visit, Departs

JN2010215694 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 2115 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] At 1330 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Pakistani Defense Minister Aftab Shaban Mirani at the People's Palace. Lieutenant General Mustafa Talas, deputy prime minister, defense minister, and deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces; and the Pakistani ambassador in Damascus attended. [passage omitted]

Pakistani Defense Minister Aftab Shaban Mirani and his delegation left Damascus this evening at the end of four-day visit to the Syrian Arab Republic.

He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Lieutenant General Mustafa Talas. [passage omitted]

'Pivotal' Role in Regional Peace Asserted

JN2010150694 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1237 GMT 20 Oct 94

[Station commentary]

[FBIS Translated Text] Dear listeners: Everyone now acknowledges the firmness and seriousness of the Syrian position since it represents a genuine desire to establish the comprehensive peace that can achieve security and stability in the region. This was reaffirmed by President Hafiz al-Asad when his excellency said at the conclusion of his talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak: We have been working for peace for several years. But we have always talked openly and not in the dark. We have repeated and reiterated what we want and we will continue to reiterate it; and no one will ever hear from us anything that contradicts what we have said in the past. Our land is ours and there will be no peace if all the territory is not returned.

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This assertion has a very important meaning and message. It clearly shows the true dimensions of Syria's firm and constant position. With this new assertion, everyone will realize that Syria's position means an absolute commitment to the facts and a comprehensive view of the objective goals. Syria has never said anything by which it did not abide. What it says has always reflected its action and guided its moves. Syria has always acted on the basis of a comprehensive view of the Arab situation and a clear view of Arab rights. No one can impose on Syria what it does not want or what does not agree with its basic interests and rights.

This precise understanding of Syria's position is supported by the established convictions, which were the result of the peace process and developments and events in the region. This understanding stems from the basic facts and realities of the peace process. The developments of events proved the soundness of Syria's view. If all Arabs had abided by this clear view, which provided a successful working plan, they would have avoided many of the aftermaths they see now.

When Syria reaffirms these positions and stresses that they will continue in the future, it means that it is interested in the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace that would return all rights and territory.

Working for the genuine peace, which Syria adopted and for whose sake it exerted enormous and effective efforts, requires everyone to abide by the facts and the basic requirements of the peace process. It also requires serious work to implement the international resolutions that guarantee the establishment of the desired peace. Regaining all the territory in full is one of the most important conditions of peace and is an indispensable condition in any circumstance. Recognizing the rights is also another condition which cannot be overlooked. The comprehensive solution is a clear fact needed to establish a peace in the region that will allow its people and future generations to live in security and stability free from the specter of wars and conflicts.

Syria has abided by these facts and realities through a serious position which it announced and is abiding by. Everyone knows that this position stems from a firm affiliation to the homeland and the interests of the people and the nation, and from an important and pivotal role which Syria enjoys and which greatly influences the development and course of events. This role cannot be overlooked or surpassed if the just and comprehensive peace is to be achieved in the region.

Palestine Broadcast Views Tel Aviv 19 Oct Blast

JN2010190494 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Oct 94

[Palestine Broadcast: "Talk of the Return" by Fayiz Qandil]

[FBIS Translated Text] No sooner had Israel lifted the siege it imposed on the West Bank and Gaza Strip than it reimposed it. With this new siege which was imposed yesterday; rather, with this new episode of the siege—which has almost been constant for some two years now, that is since Israel deported the 420 free Palestinian Arabs to Marj al-Zuhur area in south Lebanon, and which was only lifted for a few hours, or for a few days at best—the Israeli colonialist power set in motion the bulldozer detentions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as of yesterday to carry scores, and even, perhaps, hundreds of people to the dark detention camps.

This occurred after the commando operation ['amaliyah fida'iyah] that was executed yesterday in Tel Aviv; that is, in the heart of the Zionist entity. This means that Israeli colonialism does not want to understand that the bulldozer, or, rather, the typhoon of detentions, which Israel has set in motion since yesterday in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, is not the proper means to resolve the problem. For 27 years now, the Israeli occupation has been using the weapon of detention. It has also been committing massacres and all crimes of terrorism and suppression against the Arabs. Despite that, Israel did not take a rest or guarantee security for its occupying soldiers and its parasite settlers for one clear reason. The Palestinian Arab people, like any other free, proud people, do not accept the occupation of their territory nor do they accept the humiliation of occupation. Further, occupation itself gives birth to the revolution when it thinks it is suppressing it.

He who seeks peace, security, and safety and does not seek invasion and colonialism can very easily understand that peace can be attained by ending occupation and colonialist settlement activities and not by maintaining the Israeli occupation and settlement activities under new slogans, such as the self-rule for example.

A year and a few days have elapsed since the signing of the Oslo Agreement. However, this one year was enough to confirm two things. First, this agreement destroys the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. The Palestinian Arab people will not accept this destruction and they reject any kind of peace that would not enable them to exercise all their national rights without any interference. Second, this agreement did not provide security or safety to the Israeli invaders and settlers. Consequently, this agreement did not achieve peace and will never achieve peace.

The genuine peace—the just and comprehensive peace that guarantees the Palestinian Arab people's right to determine their own future without any interference and to establish their independent Palestinian Arab state, with Arab Jerusalem as its capital—can only be attained when the Israeli occupation and the Israeli colonialist settlements leave all the occupied Arab Jerusalem, the entire occupied West Bank, and the occupied Gaza Strip.

Possible Removal From U.S. 'Terrorism List' Raised

MM2110100994 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 20 Oct 94 p 4

[Report by Hanan al-Badri: "Senior U.S. Official Says: Removing Syria From 'Terrorism List' Possible"]

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[FBIS Translated Text] Washington—A U.S. official has told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the issue of removing Syria's name from the terrorism list is not a difficult one. He pointed out that the United States removed Iraq's name from the terrorism list a few years ago. The source added that the U.S. Administration and Congress would voice no reservations about granting Syria economic aid, provided the United States is certain of the intention of President al-Asad's government to move toward a free economy. However, he vehemently denied that Washington has any intention of granting Syria military aid.

This came in his reply to a question by AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT asking him whether the U.S. Administration has any intention of responding to these demands [al-matalib]. The source said that the United States believes it necessary for Syria to display flexibility at the level of the talks with Israel, especially with regard to questions related to the timetable for the withdrawal from the Golan Heights. He pointed out that Syria's demand for an immediate withdrawal—"just as there was an immediate occupation"—is unrealistic. Because the Heights' status during the occupation was different from its status now, since there are numerous settlements there which will require time to evacuate. He added that the real crisis between the two parties is caused by "distrust."

The U.S. official stressed that the United States has on more than one occasion offered—and it continues to offer—to send U.S. forces within the framework of an international resolution to monitor the situation and the withdrawal. The source acknowledged that the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty is increasing the pressure on Damascus and that the completion of the peace processes with the Palestinians and others could leave Syria in a state of isolation reinforced by the start to the lifting of the boycott of Israel by numerous Arab states.

Justice, Minister of State Portfolios Switched

JN2010183394 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1615 GMT 20 oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Hafiz al-Asad has issued decree No. 79 of 1994 switching the portfolios of two ministers. Husayn Hassun becomes justice minister and Dr. 'Abdallah Tulbah becomes minister of state. [passage omitted]

New Decisions Ease Lebanese Import Restrictions

JN2110065994 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 22 Sep 94 p 8

[FBIS Translated Text] In accordance with the decisions of the Syrian-Lebanese Followup and Coordination Commission and the provisions of Article 5 of the Social and Economic Coordination and Cooperation Agreement, the minister of economy and foreign trade has issued Decision No. 2436, dated 22 December 1993, which stipulates as follows:

Goods and commodities of Lebanese origin that can be imported under existing foreign trade and foreign currency regulations shall henceforth be imported on the basis of import approvals rather than import permits. Fiscal and customs provisions that apply to import permits shall also apply to import approvals, which shall be granted for importing goods of Lebanese origin, provided customs departments verify the Lebanese origin under existing customs regulations.

The minister of economy and foreign trade has also issued a new Memo No. 8603/A/9, dated 20 September 1994, which stipulates as follows:

Import approvals for items of Lebanese origin, which can be imported under existing regulations, shall be granted for the entire quantity and value stated in the proforma invoice without the need to fulfill the condition of an advance guarantee of the foreign currencies necessary for financing the imports, provided the value of the goods being imported on the basis of the approvals is paid through letters of credit, which have been opened earlier at the Syrian Commercial Bank, in full or by installments, depending on the values and quantities of the imported goods. However, these goods shall not be cleared by the competent customs departments before receiving a letter from a branch of the Syrian Commercial Bank showing that the value of the imported goods has been paid in full, together with other documents which must be endorsed according to regulations.

Economy Ministry sources explained that the purpose of this decision is to facilitate trade between Syria and Lebanon and to simplify importation of goods of Lebanese origin.

Resumption of Nuclear Aid to Israel Criticized

JN2110072894 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 25 Sep 94 p 9

["Opinion" column by Dr. 'Abd-al-Karim 'Abd-al-Samad: "Why This Decision?]

[FBIS Translated Text] The decision made by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] yesterday to resume technological aid to Israel has caused astonishment and surprise in the international arena. It has also aroused resentment and disappointment in Arab official and popular circles. The way the decision was adopted shows that it was forcibly imposed on the conferees. This makes all the agency's decisions in this regard subject to suspicion and legitimate questioning, especially when the agency has also barred Arab opinions from reaching the world public by refusing to hear them.

The decision itself conflicts with the principles on which the agency was founded, especially the principle of supervision and control. It is understood that Israel refuses to submit its nuclear installations to IAEA control. It also refuses to implement UN Security Council Resolution 487 of 1981, which calls for drafting an

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agreement on making Middle East free of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons of mass destruction.

This shows the obvious contradiction in the agency's recent decision, which permits Israel to obtain whatever aid it wants to bolster its nuclear capability without conforming with the IAEA decisions on supervision and inspection. It is noteworthy that the decision to resume this assistance cancels a previous decision made by the agency in 1981 suspending technological aid to Israel.

It is quite obvious that the IAEA's recent decision will neither encourage Israel to fulfill its obligations toward the agency, nor will it make it agree to submit its nuclear installations to international control. In fact, the decision will increase Israel's stubbornness and persistence to deviate from the directives of the international community and to continue to be a source of nuclear threat in the region.

Decree Reorganizing Public Sector Welcomed

JN2110075094 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 25 Sep 94 p 8

["Frankly Speaking" column by Jihad al-Na'san: "Cautious Optimism"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Now that Decree No. 20 has been issued, we ask ourselves: Is the ball now in the court of the boards of directors of state organizations and companies; and are the boards now in a better position than before to move freely and make their own decisions? The answer is definitely yes.

Decree No. 20 has canceled Law No. 18 of 1974 and its amendments, and therefore all the circulars and memos that have been issued by junior officials who fettered the organizations' managements and actually paralyzed Law no No. 18.

The danger now lies in issuing new circulars and memos that could also paralyze the new law, which is rightly considered a precious offer from leader al-Asad.

While we support the view that laws and memos are not everything, we believe at the same time that Decree No. 20 has removed a major and an insurmountable obstacle before the boards of directors and granted them absolute freedom to act according to the interest of the organizations and their employees.

Frankly, this decree is adequate, serves the purpose, and gives the boards sufficient powers to carry out their work without any obstacles and restrictions, provided it is not fettered by subsequent memos and circulars depriving it of all substance and transforming it into a law on paper only.

Despite everything, we are optimistic because we feel that there is a clear determination to enable directors to play their role, assume their responsibilities, and enjoy full powers. Will the directors assume the responsibility? That is the big challenge facing them.

'Text' of Legislative Decree on Public Sector

JN1310040094 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 21 Sep 94 pp 1, 5

["Text" of Legislative Decree No. 20 of 18 September 1994]

[FBIS Translated Text] Legislative Decree No. 20 on state organizations [mu'assasat], companies [sharikat], and establishments [munsha'at].

The president of the republic, in accordance with the Constitution, decrees as follows:

Chapter One:

General Rules

Article 1: In the context of this legislative decree, the definitions hereunder shall have the following meanings:

A. State Organization: A public corporate body which enjoys financial and administrative independence, partakes in the development of the socialist national economy, undertakes work of an economic nature directly or by supervising several state companies and establishments with similar or integrated purposes and coordinating between them.

B. State Company or State Establishment: A public corporate body which enjoys financial and administrative independence, partakes in the development of the socialist national economy, and consists of one or several economic units undertaking agricultural, industrial, commercial, or financial work.

C. The Minister: The competent minister who is responsible for a state organization, a state company, or a state establishment, as the case may be.

Article 2: A. A state organization, company, or establishment is created by decree irrespective of the measures and procedures stipulated in the Commercial Law.

B. Each state organization, company, or establishment is considered a merchant in its relationship with others and with regard to the activities assigned to it.

Article 3: The decree creating a state organization, company, or establishment shall, in particular, define the following:

A. Its name and headquarters.

B. The purpose for which it is created.

C. Its capital and components.

D. The quarter to which it is attached.

Article 4: The state organization, company, or establishment may, in the fulfillment of its purposes within the bounds of existing laws and regulations, pursue all necessary methods. It shall, in particular, pursue the following:

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A. In the case of the state organization:

i) Implement decrees on the establishment of affiliate state companies or establishments.

ii) Establish, merge, separate, or cancel affiliate economic units.

iii) Establish, separate, or cancel its branches or centers at home or abroad.

iv) Grant loans to affiliate state companies and establishments and guarantee such loans.

v) Conclude loans with the state and also with local and foreign financial and banking institutions without violating the powers invested in the State Planning Authority under existing laws and regulations.

B. First: In the case of a state company or establishment which is attached to a state organization:

i) Establish, merge, separate, or cancel affiliate economic units within the framework of its approved plan.

ii) Conclude loans with the state or local financial institutions.

Second: In the case of a state company or establishment which is not attached to a state organization:

i) Establish, merge, separate, or cancel affiliate economic units within the framework of its approved plan.

ii) Establish, separate, or cancel its branches or centers at home or abroad.

iii) Conclude loans with the state and local financial institutions.

Article 5: Merging state organizations, companies, or establishments, canceling them, or changing the quarter to which they are attached shall take place by a decree similar to the one which creates them. The decree which is issued in this regard shall determine the method and the outcome.

Chapter Two

Management of a State Organization

Article 6: The state organization shall be managed by:

A. A board of directors.

B. A director general.

Article 7: A. The director general of a state organization shall be appointed by a decree which shall determine his wage and remunerations.

B. The assistant director general and the directors in the state organization shall be appointed under a decision by the minister based on the recommendation of the director general in accordance with the terms stipulated in existing laws and regulations.

C. i) The board of directors of the state organization shall be composed as follows:

— The director general, chairman.
— The assistant director general, member and vice chairman.
— The director of planning in the organization, member.
— The director of financial affairs in the organization, member.
— One director—specializing in the field of technology, production, investment, etc., depending on the nature of the organization's work—to be appointed by the competent minister, member.
— Two workers representatives to be appointed by the Executive Bureau of the General Federation of Workers Unions, members.
— One peasant representative to be appointed the General Peasants Federation for organizations associated with the agricultural sector, member.

ii) It is permissible under a decision by the prime minister and with the recommendation of the competent minister to add one or more representatives from other state organizations.

iii) The board of directors shall meet at least once a month. It may also meet whenever necessary at the invitation of its chairman or at the request of the majority of its members.

iv) The meetings of the board of directors shall be attended by the general manager of the state company or establishment which is attached to the organization when the matters to be discussed concern his company or establishment. However, he shall not have the right to vote.

v) The meetings of the board of directors shall not be considered legal except with the presence of the majority of its members, including the chairman. In the absence of the chairman, the assistant director general shall chair the board.

vi) The decisions of the board of directors shall be adopted by a majority vote. In the case of a tie, the side of the chairman of the board of directors shall prevail, with the exception of the provision in Article 11 of this legislative decree which sets the condition of a two-third majority.

Article 8: The systems on finance, accounting, contracts and transactions, costing, financial incentives, and reconciliation and settlement shall be issued by decree. They shall include the basic principles of state organizations, companies, and establishments of economic nature.

Article 9: The minister shall issue by a decision:

A. The by-laws of the state organization in line with the tasks assigned to it.

B. The systems of storage, distribution, depots, and publicity and advertisement for the state organization and its affiliate companies and establishments.

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Article 10: The board of directors is the authority which is responsible for charting the policy which shall be followed by the state organization in order to achieve the purpose for which it is established. In the fulfillment of this responsibility, the board of directors shall enjoy broad powers in running the organization and conducting its affairs. It shall be considered fully responsible for approving the organization's plans and their best implementation. It shall also be responsible for the economic management of the organization and the achievement of profitability in accordance with the state's policy and general plans, the provisions of this legislative decree, and the Syrian Commercial Law. It shall be particularly responsible for the best implementation of the production, investment, and export plans and the best use of available resources in order to achieve suitable profitability on the invested capital. The board shall undertake the following tasks:

i) Prepare the drafts for the basic principles and systems provided for in Articles 8 and 9 of this legislative decree and submit to the competent quarters for their issuance.

ii) Set performance standards and grades for the state organization and its affiliate companies and establishments.

iii) Chart the policies and objectives for production, export, marketing, investment, manpower, profitability, and prices and follow up the work of state companies and establishments to ensure the fulfillment of the objectives set by the state.

(iv) Draw up the detailed plans and the implementation programs which will ensure the development of production, tighten control on quality, and make the best use of available resources in a sound and economic manner as well as all that will help achieve an increase and sufficiency in production with regard to the state organization and its affiliate industrial companies and establishments.

v) Approve the annual plans for its affiliate state companies and establishments. These shall include:

— The investment plan.
— The production plan.
— The commercial plan.
— The manpower plan.
— The cost and profit plan.
— The estimated budget.

vi) Coordinate between its affiliate companies and establishments and resolve any differences between them.

vii) Study the quarterly and annual reports which are submitted by the director general of the state organization or the general manager of the state company or establishment to the board regarding the implementation of the plans of the organization and its affiliate companies and establishments and their financial status and to take whatever measures are necessary in this regard.

viii) Study whatever subjects which the minister, the director general or the workers representatives may raise in the board of directors concerning the activity of the state organization and its companies and establishments.

ix) Approve the results of tenders, bids, and contracts whose value is 1 million Syrian pounds or more. This sum may be amended under a decision by the cabinet.

Article 11: The board of directors of the state organization meeting under the minister shall undertake the following:

A. Approve the annual plan for the state organization and its companies and establishments in the context of the state five-year plan without violating the powers granted to the State Planning Authority under existing laws and regulations.

The annual plans for the state organization, company, and establishment shall be prepared and discussed in light of the results of the annual performance reports and indicators.

B. i) Approve the final annual balance sheets and the profit and loss accounts of the state organization and its companies and establishments, appraise their performances, and acquit members of the board of directors and management committees of any financial liability. In such a case, the board of directors is considered a general assembly for shareholders in the sense understood under the Syrian Commercial Law, provided it is aided by the representatives of the Central Control and Inspection Authority and the Central Financial Control Authority. The responsibility of the members of the board of directors and the management committee shall be subject to the provisions stipulated in the Syrian Commercial Law on everything that is stipulated in this legislative decree.

Acquitting or non-acquitting members of the board of directors and the management committee of any financial liability shall depend on the approval decisions issued by the Central Financial Control Authority the annual performance reports and indicators.

ii) The bases and rules defined in Paragraph (i) of this article shall apply to state companies and establishments which are directly attached to the minister upon the approval of the balance sheets and the profit and loss accounts and acquitting or not acquitting the management committees of any financial liability. This shall take place at a meeting of the management committee under the competent minister and in the presence of representatives of the Central Control and Inspection Authority and the Central Financial Control Authority.

C. Propose increasing or decreasing the capital of the state organization, company, and establishment. The increase or decrease shall be approved under a decision by the Higher Planning Council.

D. Establish, merge, separate, or cancel economic units.

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Article 12: In the exercise of its powers, the board of directors may seek the help of any experts and specialists it deems suitable.

Article 13: The director general of the organization shall assume the following powers:

A. Implement the decisions of the board of directors.

B. Run the state organization, develop its methods of work, and strengthen its organs.

C. Exercise the right to make appointments in accordance with the pertinent provisions in the existing laws and regulations.

D. Promote, transfer, and second workers in the state organization within the bounds of existing laws and regulations and the appropriations allocated for this purpose in the budget.

E. Grant incentive awards within the appropriations allocated for this purpose and impose punishments on workers within the bounds of existing laws and regulations.

F. Delegate some of his powers to the assistant director general and the directors.

G. Supervise the work of the state companies and establishments which are attached to the state organization.

Article 14: The director general of the state organization shall, within the bounds of existing laws and regulations, enjoy the broadest powers in running the affairs of the state organization. He shall be directly responsible to the minister regarding the good conduct of work in the organization.

Chapter Three

The Organization's Finances

Article 15: The state organization's capital shall consist of:

A. The state's shares in the capital of its affiliate companies and establishments.

B. The funds allocated for it by the state.

C. The value of its fixed assets and investments.

D. Other elements which are defined by the decree creating the organization.

Article 16: The state organization's resources shall consist of:

A. The net profits of its affiliate companies and establishments.

B. The reserves and depreciation premiums of its fixed assets as well as those of its affiliate companies and establishments.

C. The loans and credit facilities.

D. The appropriations made by the state.

E. The special revenues from any activity which is undertaken by the state organization, any work it does, or any services it renders to others.

Article 17: The state organization shall use its resources as follows:

A. Financing its plans, covering its expenses, and performing the tasks assigned to it.

B. Making appropriations in the budget of the state organization, company, and establishment which are subject to the provisions of this legislative decree for the purpose of spending them on general cultural and social activities. The appropriations shall be determined under a decision by the competent minister in agreement with the General Federation of Workers Unions. The board of directors of the state organization shall proposes the bases for spending these appropriations.

C. Transferring the surplus from its resources to the Public Debt Fund.

Article 18: A. The accounts of the state organization shall be handled in accordance with the principles of commercial and industrial accounting. Its balance sheets shall also be organized accordingly.

B. Taking cognizance of the provisions of the economic penal code, the funds of the state organization and its affiliate companies and establishments shall be considered as private state funds, except what has been assigned for public benefit by law.

C. The state organization shall have the right of ownership in order to establish or expand state companies, establishments, and economic units in accordance with the provisions of the Ownership Law.

Chapter Four

Management of a State Company and Establishment

Article 19: A state company or establishment shall be managed by:

A. A management committee.

B. A general manager.

Article 20: A. The general manager of a state company or establishment shall be appointed by a decree which shall also determine his wage and remunerations.

B. The directors in a state company or establishment shall be appointed according to existing laws and regulations.

C. i) the management committee of a state company or establishment shall be composed of:

— The general manager, chairman.
— The assistant general manager, member and vice chairman.

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— The director of planning in the state company or establishment, member.
— The director of financial affairs in the state company or establishment, member.
— A director—specializing in the field of technology, production, investment, etc., depending on the nature of the work of the state company or establishment—to be appointed by the competent minister, member.
— Two workers representatives to be appointed by the Executive Bureau of the General Federation of Workers Unions, members.
— The peasants representative to be appointed by the General Peasants Federation, member.

ii) It is permissible under a decision by the prime minister and with the recommendation of the competent minister to add one or more representatives from other state organizations to the membership of the management committee.

iii) The management committee shall meet at least once a month. It may also meet whenever necessary at the invitation of its chairman or at the request of the majority of its members.

iv) The management committee's meetings shall not be considered legal except with the attendance of the majority of its members , including the chairman of the committee. In his absence, the committee shall be chaired by the assistant general manager.

v) The management committee's decisions shall be made by a majority vote. In the case of a tie of votes, the side of the chairman of the committee shall prevail.

Article 21: A decision by the competent minister shall:

A. Issue the by-laws of the state company or establishment in line with the tasks assigned to it.

B. Name one of the directors in the state company or establishment as assistant to the general manager in addition to his work.

Article 22: The management committee is the authority responsible for charting the policy which shall be followed by the state company or establishment to achieve the purpose for which it is established. In the exercise of this authority, the management committee shall enjoy the broadest powers in running the state company or establishment and conducting its affairs. It is considered fully responsible for the best implementation of the plans and the economic management of the state company or establishment and achieving economic profitability in accordance with the state policy and general plans and the provisions of this legislative decree. It is particularly responsible for the best implementation of the plans for production and export and the best use of available resources with the view to achieve suitable profitability for the invested capital. The management committee shall undertake the following:

A. Propose the necessary draft regulations as stipulated in Article 9 of this legislative and submit them to the state organization.

B. Propose performance standards and grades and apply them once they are adopted under existing procedures.

C. Draw up implementation plans for achieving the policies and objectives of production, export, marketing, investment, manpower, profitability, and the prices set by the state organization.

D. Prepare programs for implementing the plans set by the state organization to develop production, tighten control on quality, and make best use of available resources in an economic and sound manner.

E. Propose the annual plan.

F. Coordinate between its affiliate economic units.

G. Study the periodic reports which are submitted on the progress and financial status and take whatever measures are necessary.

H. Ensure the best application of industrial costing accounts in accordance with scientific bases.

I. Draw up the policy which will enhance the productive efficiency of workers and achieve the best operation of the state company or establishment and the proper conduct of work in it.

J. Follow up implementation of projects to ensure they are completed on time.

K. Achieve the estimated revenues and expenditures in its plan and strive to develop resources and cut down expenditures.

L. Take whatever measures are necessary to transfer surplus resources to the state organizations on time.

M. Work out a training program for workers.

N. Study whatever subjects are submitted by the director general of the state organization, the general manager of the company or establishment, or the workers representatives concerning the committee's activities.

O. Approve the results of tenders, bids, and contracts which involve sums of 1 million Syrian pounds or more. This figure can be amended under a decision by the cabinet.

Article 23: The management committee may in the exercise of its powers seek the help of any experts and specialists it deems suitable.

Article 24: The general manager of a state company or establishment shall assume the following powers:

A. Implement the decisions of the board of directors of the state organization or the management committee.

B. Run the state company or establishment, develop work methods, and strengthen its departments.

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C. Exercise the right of appointment in accordance with the pertinent provisions in existing laws and regulations.

D. Promote, transfer, and second workers in the state company or establishment within the bounds of existing laws and regulations and according to the appropriations allocated for this purpose in the budget.

E. Grant incentive awards within the allocated appropriations and impose punishments on workers within the bounds of existing laws and regulations.

F. Delegate some his powers to the directors.

G. Exercise supervision and control over the work of the economic units in the state company or establishment.

H. Submit quarterly and annual reports on the implementation of the plans of the state company or establishment and its financial status to the board of directors of the state organization.

Article 25: The general manager of the state company or establishment shall enjoy the broadest powers in running its affairs. He is responsible to the director general of the state organization for implementation of the plan and the good conduct of work.

Chapter Five

Finances of the State Company or Establishment

Article 26: The capital of the state company or establishment shall consist of:

A. The value of its fixed assets and investments.

B. The funds allocated for it by the state organization.

C. Other elements which are defined by the decree which created it.

Article 27: The resources of the state company or establishment shall consist of:

A. The revenues accruing from its various activities.

B. The loans and credit facilities.

C. Whatever credits are allocated for it by the state organization.

Article 28: The state company or establishment shall utilize its resources in:

A. Financing its plans and covering its expenses and whatever is required by the nature of its purposes.

B. Transferring the surplus of its resources to the state organization.

Article 29: The accounts of the state company or establishment shall be handled in accordance with the principles of commercial and industrial accountancy and its balance sheets shall be prepared accordingly.

Chapter Six

Final Rules

Article 30: The workers in the state organizations, companies, and establishments shall be subject to the provisions of the Basic Law for State Workers.

Article 31: A. The chairman and members of the boards of directors of state organizations and the management committees of state companies and establishments shall each receive a fixed amount of compensation for every session they attend.

B. The prime minister shall determine by a decision the compensation for any session and the bases and rules for granting such compensation depending on the importance of the activity and the nature of work in every state organization, company, and establishment.

C. The compensation received annually by each individual for attending sessions of the board of directors or the management committees must not exceed 10,000 Syrian pounds. This sum may be amended by decree.

D. The compensation for attending sessions granted under this article is not subject to the maximum limit for compensations which is stipulated in existing laws and regulations.

Article 32: A. The director general of the state organization and the general manager of the state company or establishment is the authorized expender. He may delegate this authority to someone else within the limits and conditions which he determines.

B. The director general of a state organization represents his organization, company, or establishment before justice and others. He may delegate someone else to represent him.

Article 33: The fiscal year for the state organization, company, or establishment is the fiscal year for the state.

The minister of finance may under a decision fix other dates for the beginning and the end of the fiscal year for state organizations, companies, and establishments if the nature of their work so requires.

Article 34: The state organization, company, and establishment operate under the guarantee of the state.

Article 35: Contracts and deals which are carried out by the state organization, company, and establishment are exempt from ratification by the State Council.

Article 36: State organizations and their affiliate companies and establishments are exempt from providing guarantees and securities to government departments, establishments, and municipalities as well as all public sector organizations and establishments with regard to tenders in which they participate and contracts which they conclude or any amendments they carry out.

Article 37: State organizations and their affiliate companies and establishments are exempt from the judicial procedure of providing guarantees in all cases where the law so demands.

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Article 38: Taking cognizance of the provisions of Paragraph (B) of Article 11 of this legislative decree, the competent minister shall exercise the powers of the board of directors and director general of the state organization in the case of state companies and establishments which are directly attached to the minister rather than to a state organization.

Article 39: The state organizations, companies, and establishments which are in existence on the date of the enforcement of this legislative decree shall continue to apply the provisions of their own laws and regulations until their conditions are amended by decree.

Article 40: A. The application of the State Organizations Law No. 32 of 1957 shall be confined to state organizations of an administrative nature.

B. The expression "state organization" wherever it occurs in the law referred to in Paragraph (A) of this article shall be replaced by the expression "state authority" [al-hay'ah al-'aammah] and also in all pertinent laws and regulations.

Article 41: Legislative Decree No. 18 of 1974 is hereby canceled.

Article 42: This legislative decree shall be published in the Official Gazette and it shall be enforced as of the date of its issuance.

Damascus, 17/4/1415 Hegira corresponding to 18 September 1994.

[Signed] President of the Republic Hafiz al-Asad

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Afghanistan

Iranian Official Conveys Messages to Rabbani, Hekmatyar

LD2010164294 Tehran IRNA in English 1548 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kabul, Oct. 20, IRNA—Iranian Foreign Ministry Director General for West Asia and President Hashemi-Rafsanjani's special envoy, Mahmud Musavi in two separate meetings in Jalalabad on Wednesday [19 October] submitted to Afghan President Borhanoddin Rabbani and Prime Minister Golboddin Hekmatyar two messages from the Iranian president.

President Rafsanjani in his message to Hekmatyar expressed regret over continuation of the clashes and war in Afghanistan and over the financial losses and casualties inflicted on the oppressed Afghan Muslims.

Rafsanjani in his message announced the Islamic Republic of Iran's readiness to help Afghanistan find a suitable solution to the crisis it was facing.

Musavi at the meeting said that cooperation among all groups was a must to find a solution to settle the Afghan dilemma. He also underlined the need for holding immediate political talks to end the ongoing clashes in Afghanistan.

Hekmatyar thanked Iran for its peace efforts and said that the situation in Afghanistan was undoubtedly a matter of concern for the Afghans and their friends and that all should help to solve it. He announced his readiness to hold talks on peace and ceasefire and welcomed holding of immediate talks among all groups.

In his meeting with Rabbani, Musavi said that the "Muslim and neighboring" country of Afghanistan was facing a very critical historical condition and the Islamic Republic of Iran was very concerned about the situation there.

He reiterated Iran's readiness to extend all type of cooperation and assistance to soothe the pains and hardships of the Afghan people and help restore peace into the country.

To find a categorical solution to get rid of the problems in Afghanistan, commented Musavi, cooperation among people and all groups was necessary.

Rabbani expressed hope that Iran would be a pioneer in solving the Afghan issue as was the case in the era of jihad (holy struggle).

Rabbani also for his part announced his readiness to hold talks with other groups to find a political solution for the present crisis.

Rabbani Meets With Saudi Envoy in Jalalabad

LD1810190994 Kabul Radio Afghanistan Network in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Esteemed Professor Borhanoddin Rabbani, president of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, met with Mr. Muhammad al-'Utaybi, ambassador of Saudi Arabia in Afghanistan, and spoke with him about the country's current situation. Esteemed Mowlawi Mohammad Nabi Mohammadi, general leader [amir] of the Harakat-e Enqelab-e Eslami of Afghanistan [Islamic Revolutionary Movement of Afghanistan], also met today in Jalalabad city with esteemed Muhammad al-'Utaybi, ambassador of Saudi Arabia in Afghanistan, and spoke with him about the country's current events. According to another report esteemed Professor 'Abdorrab Rasul Sayyaf, leader of the Ettehad-e Eslami [Islamic Union] of Afghanistan, met today in Jalalabad city with esteemed al-'Utaybi. They discussed a number of issues. Esteemed 'Abdorrab Rasul Sayyaf also met today in Jalalabad city with esteemed Qazi Mohammad Amin Waqad, minister of communications of the Islamic State of Afghanistan. At this meeting esteemed Qazi Mohammad Waqad briefed esteemed Sayyaf about the Quetta meeting and the latter expressed his views about the country's current situation.

Esteemed Borhanoddin Rabbani, president of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, who is in Jalalabad, today visited the newly-built Najmoddin Akhonzada University. [passage omitted]

To strengthen the university's financial situation, esteemed Professor Borhanoddin Rabbani donated 300 million Afghanis to this university's fund.

According to another report esteemed Engineer Ahmad Shah, minister of housing and city planning, donated 35 million Afghanis to strengthen the financial situation of the university. He also donated 1.2 million Afghanis to fund Nangarhar's Arshad-e Eslami Dar ol-Hofaz [religious college]. [passage omitted]

General Calls Jalalabad Meeting 'Plot' by Regime

LD1810181194 (Clandestine) Radio Message of Freedom in Pashto to Afghanistan 0730 GMT 18 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The only reason for the recent military successes of the High Coordination Council [HCC] forces in different parts of the country is the joint efforts of the forces which are a part the HCC. This point was made yesterday morning by esteemed Lieutenant General Homayun Fawzi, general commander of the National Islamic Movement forces in Kabul, in an interview with an Radio Message of Freedom correspondent. Esteemed Fawzi said: Recently the HCC forces have achieved considerable success in the course of successful operations in the north and south of the country, as well as in the west of Kabul. The only reason for the success of those operations was joint efforts by forces which are involved in the fighting. Answering a question of an Radio Message of Freedom correspondent on the recent visit of Borhanoddin Rabbani and Sayyaf to Jalalabad, esteemed Fawzi said: The recent meeting in Jalalabad is a part of the hireling coalition administration's conspiracy, and it will not have a positive result like the previous meetings. Esteemed Fawzi

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answered the questions of a Radio Message of Freedom correspondent on the current (?military) issues of the country.

Bangladesh

Government-Opposition Talks Open in 'Good Atmosphere'

BK2110024794 Hong Kong AFP in English 1610 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dhaka, Oct 20 (AFP)—The leaders of Bangladesh's feuding ruling and opposition parties held their first round of talks here Thursday [20 October] to end an eight-month political standoff.

A joint statement after the two-hour meeting, brokered by Commonwealth special envoy Ninian Stephen, said the "talks started in a good atmosphere" and were adjourned until Saturday.

After emerging from the closed-door talks, opposition chief whip Mohammad Nasim read the brief statement to waiting reporters.

The 14-member government side was led by deputy house leader Badruddoza Chowdhury of the ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) leader. [sentence as received] Deputy opposition leader Abdus Samad Azad of the Awami League headed the other 15-member side, which also included representatives from six other opposition groups.

Both Chowdhury and Azad made their opening statements at the talks, the statement said, but gave no further details.

The talks are being overseen by the Stephen, a former governor- general of Australia, who arrived here a week ago to facilitate dialogue between the two sides.

Stephen did not attend Thursday's meeting.

The opposition, which has boycotted parliament since March to push demands for elections under a neutral caretaker administration, says that free polls are impossible under Prime Minister Khaleda Zia's BNP government.

Zia, elected in 1991 for a five-year term, has called opposition demands "unconstitutional" but said her government was prepared to make electoral reforms for fair polls.

After months of street agitation and rallies against the ruling party, both sides agreed last month to a three-point proposal put forward by Commonwealth secretary-general Emeka Anyaoku.

The proposal called for strengthening the election commission, elections under a neutral caretaker government and laying down a code of conduct for the polls.

India

New Delhi Condemns Bomb Blast in Tel Aviv

BK2010160494 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1230 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] New Delhi has condemned the bomb blast in a bus in Tel Aviv yesterday which claimed more than 20 lives. The External Affairs Ministry spokesman said the West Asia peace process has entered an important phase and every effort should be made not to vitiate the climate. [passage omitted]

Foreign Secretary Invites Pakistan To Resume Talks

BK2010125394 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1230 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] India has again called upon Pakistan to resume the bilateral dialogue. The foreign secretary, Mr. K. Srinivasan, has said New Delhi is prepared to hold discussions for resolving outstanding issues at any time and anywhere in the two countries. He said there is nothing new in the proposal for proximity talks mooted by the Pakistani foreign minister. Such talks involving the third party are held only when two countries do not have any channel for communication. Both India and Pakistan have enough channels, including the normal diplomatic channel.

On the demand by the Hurriyat [All Parties Hurriyat Conference] leaders and the British parliamentary groups to involve international observers in elections in Jammu and Kashmir, he said the elections in India are covered by the foreign media, but a demand to involve international observers is more than what India was prepared to grant in the past.

Washington Embassy Criticizes Article on Kashmir

BK2110024594 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Indian Embassy in Washington has sharply criticized THE NEW YORK TIMES reporting on Kashmir. In a letter to the newspaper, the deputy chief of the Indian Embassy, Mr. (Kamal Sibbal), said the paper has ignored the human rights watch group's recent study which proved the links of Pakistan with the terrorist attacks in Kashmir.

Aziz Ahmadi Appointed New Chief Justice

BK1910130594 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English 11 Oct 94 p 1

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] New Delhi, Oct. 10 (PTI) Mr Justice Aziz Mushabbel Ahmadi of the Supreme Court was today appointed the new Chief Justice of India.

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Mr Justice Ahmadi will take over on Oct. 25 when the present Chief Justice of India, Mr Justice M. N. Venkatachaliah retires, a Law Ministry Press communique said here. [passage omitted]

Born on March 25, 1932, at Surat, Mr Justice Ahmadi has his education in Ahmedabad and Law College at Surat. He was enrolled as district pleader in the Bombay High Court in 1954.

He was enrolled as an advocate of the Gujarat High Court in 1962 and practiced on civil and criminal side. He was appointed judge of the City Civil and Sessions Court Ahmedabad in 1964. He became the secretary of the Government of Gujarat's legal department in 1974.

In 1977, Mr Justice Ahmmadi became a permanent judge in the Gujarat High Court. He was elevated to Supreme Court in 1988.

Iran

Foreign Ministry: Jordan-Israel Accord 'Treason'

LD1910124594 Tehran IRNA in English 1231 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, Oct. 19, IRNA—Iran on Wednesday [19 October] condemned a draft compromise agreement signed by Jordan and the Zionist regime, describing it as a "treason against the cause of Palestine."

"Signing such agreements means legalizing a usurper regime that has actually no right in Palestinian land," Foreign Ministry Spokesman Morteza Sarmadi said Wednesday.

The draft agreement was inked by Jordanian Prime Minister 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali and Prime Minister of the Zionist regime Yitzhaq Rabin in Amman on October 17.

The agreement, to be finalized by Israeli and Jordanian officials on October 26, is said to have drawn the harsh criticism of Muslim people and organizations in Jordan.

"Justice seeking Muslims nations which have been struggling to liberate Qods for years have not recognized the Qods occupying regime nor have they accepted various compromise agreements inked so far," the spokesman said.

Sarmadi said that Western governments were well aware that despite several peace accords signed so far, peace has not yet been established but on the contrary Muslims strugglers have stepped up their resistance to the occupying forces in their intifada.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Discusses Asian Tour

LD1910210994 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1655 GMT 19 Oct 94

[Interview with President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani by unidentified correspondent in Tehran on 19 October—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Correspondent] Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani: In your talks with the Indonesian president, who is the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] chairman, what agreements did you reach on international issues, especially the regional crises, including the Persian Gulf situation, and the increasing and unjustified presence of America in that region? Also please speak about your views about the views of the Bruneian and Malaysian authorities on that.

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. That issue was one of the first issues that used to be discussed there. Those gentlemen expressed concern over the conditions which have come about in the Middle East which have brought the American military deployment in their wake. They were interested to know our views, our analysis. We had many discussions with all three countries. The view of all of us was that we must not create conditions to give a pretext to the hegemonists. No one had a positive view that the Middle East issues should be settled in this way. We also envisaged some measures so that through the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] and other forums, such as the Arab League and through bilateral relations, conditions could be conducive for everyone to feel secure in the region, without resorting to those matters and without giving them [the hegemonists] a pretext. Of course there were many issues, that was part of what you asked.

[Correspondent] One of the issues which was raised in the talks was the exceedingly plentiful resources of the Islamic states, especially those included in the tour. What results did you achieve about utilizing the complementary resources of the Islamic states you were visiting and the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as the issue of joint investment, which were in the talks agenda?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] One of the objectives of my trip—beside being obliged to return the visits of those gentlemen and respond to their invitations and other issues—was a better assessment of the status of the future of Southeast Asia. We count on them in our planning. To be fair, one of the areas which is developing swiftly is Southeast Asia itself. A majority of them are gathered within ASEAN. Of course, separately, there are Japan, Korea, China, and others. But they [southeast Asian states] make a very good collection and, fortunately, the Islamic countries are important within that collection. Perhaps you have realized that they are moving forward toward perfection and are consolidating the foundations of their independence, and I believe that in the next few years they will be an important economic-social weight.

One of our tasks was to concentrate more and find out what there is for us both to cooperate in. We carried out good studies. The other was to talk about some form of cooperation between ASEAN and the Economic Cooperation Organization [ECO]. And that is a separate issue by itself.

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[Correspondent] But during the discussions there was talk about the current world status and the new polarizations. In fact there was talk of a new polarization, a new economic bloc, comprising ASEAN, ECO, and SAARC [South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation]. What are the possibilities of this idea being realized?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] Specifically that issue was raised in all the three countries, which are ASEAN members. As to whether those two units may become one quickly, it does not look as if they will. That [needs] other conditions. As to cooperation between the two groups, we all believed that that is feasible. And, in particular, Iran can be the link to connect the two groups—Iran, Malaysia and Indonesia. The special conditions that have come about during our visit may connect us together in such a way that we have that link [as heard]. Besides, it was decided for the ASEAN secretary to visit Iran soon for the same purpose. And those gentlemen themselves were keen for us to bring about conditions such that regional states work with the them more. They had assessed ECO as quite good: with the Central Asian and Caucasian states joining it, the expansion of ECO and the great natural resources which exist there—the whole world counts on those natural resources—especially Iran's conditions. They considered it of great importance. Therefore on this issue our talks were smooth. We hope no obstacles come about and the cooperation can develop.

[Correspondent] One of the countries that you visited during this tour was Brunei. Bearing in mind the young relations between the two countries and the talks that you held with that country's sultan, how do you assess the future of the relations with them?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] Brunei is an interesting small country. Well—they are wealthy, they have a lot of oil and gas, and a small population. The interesting point for us there is their Islamic aspects. They are interested to be truly Muslim. Since they have not that much experience and previous background, they are in need of some help. I believe that they are most interested to make use of the experience of Islamization in Iran. When you looked you saw that they were trying to make everything Islamic. Their television is almost like ours—that part which is related to them. In their streets women mainly had Islamic dress. If the people here have seen the films relating to our visit—my meeting the people there—they would have noticed that they have very good Islamic dress for women. They are committed. [passage omitted]

Of course, these are the outward manifestations of the issue, but they indicate the love they have for Islam. And they have asked us for help. We have agreed to help them. [passage omitted] On the whole they are very close to us from the spiritual point of view. We felt that since they are young—they have become independent recently—we should help them build their country as it is fitting. It all depends on the future and how well these tasks can be undertaken.

[Correspondent] Your Excellency inspected the economic center at the prime minister's office in Malaysia. Please tell us your views on Malaysia's economic planning and guidance system and the major factors in the economic growth and development of Malaysia.

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] Malaysia is regarded as a successful country in the world. They themselves said that the United Nations intends to introduce them to the Third World as a successful model of economic reforms.

For that reason, we expressed the desire to see their program. Therefore, their planning and organization experts came and gave some explanations. They told us about the path they have followed in the past 25 years or so and, with sincerity, conveyed their experience to us, both there and also at various discussions. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] During your trip, Your Excellency visited a number of economic centers, including an aircraft and helicopter manufacturing plant in Indonesia, a vehicle manufacturing factory, and an electronics complex in Malaysia. Please tell us what was the aim of those visits?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] They each had a particular reason. In Indonesia, one of the most important sectors of their industry is aircraft and helicopter manufacturing. Since we had held talks with Pakistan and Indonesia about the joint manufacture of aircraft, we wanted to see their facilities. They were very good and, to be fair, they had a huge factory.

About their helicopters, we had purchased a few in the past, but have not taken delivery yet. I have been interested in Super Pumas since the war. I had wanted to see them from close quarters, so I went and saw them. And my past impressions were confirmed. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] My next question is about the effects of this trip on other countries' relations with us. Considering the increase in pressure from the West, particularly America, on the Muslim world and the present trend of some Arab countries compromising with the regime occupying Jerusalem, what effect do you think the expansion of our country's ties with the countries visited will have on reducing the pressure?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] Our aim in the trip was not to reduce the pressure. America's pressure on us goes back to before the revolution, and has always been there after the revolution; and it has never succeeded. America's pressure makes us more steadfast and more certain about the correctness of our path and makes our people realize which enemy stands in their way and preserve their unity.

However, the trip is certainly not without effect. Because one of America's aims is to cut our contact with effective

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places in the world. You see that in Europe or elsewhere it puts pressure on such and such country to weaken its relations with us.

That trip is in effect contrary to America's aims, and the warmth that comes about during such trips lasts for some time. Usually, after visiting a place I feel that relations improve for years. I think that, even if it were not our intention, it has had that result. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] As you know, the tourist industry, in addition to being one of the best sources of income for countries and having a good position in that respect, is a good means of cultural exchanges between nations. In your talks with those countries what did you discuss regarding the growth of that industry between Islamic countries and those countries in particular?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] One of the issues stressed on in our talks by both sides was tourism. Naturally, one of the biggest obstacles in the way of cooperation is our ignorance about each other. One of the ways to remedy that is tourism. [passage omitted]

We especially need more tourists in Iran because there has been a great deal of propaganda and injustice against us. The truths about Iran are really hidden to the world. Tourists, especially Muslims, could come and learn and go back. Whoever comes to Tehran changes his view concerning the past propaganda against us. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] It was reported that within the framework of the Tehran agreement, the Tajik political prisoners are to be released tomorrow. How do you assess the peace process in that country and what new efforts will be made by the Islamic Republic of Iran for establishing and propagating tranquillity in that country?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] We will continue what we were doing before and we hope that the report you have just given is real and comes true and the prisoners are released. If the prisoners are released, then the most important step has been taken for peace.

[Correspondent] In the preparation of your visit to the southeast Asian countries India was considered as well, but we later noticed that that visit has been postponed. If possible, would you speak about the reason for that postponement?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] That was a great part of my tour. Our tour had two parts. One was India, and the other southeast Asia. Unfortunately this great part of the tour was postponed because of the conditions which came about in India. We had put great store by our visit to India. When the hue and cry rose about the plague, it was felt that it will affect the schedules of the visit. We were supposed to visit various cities, pay visit to their centers, meet the people. Those things did not go with the atmosphere. We preferred to postpone the visit. Unfortunately, I noticed that there were various interpretations. There was nothing but that. We did not mention that because we thought may be the Indians would not be keen for us to announce that we are not going there on account of the plague. But this is the truth of it. We hope that due to the postponement, we can arrange a solo visit to India so that more can be gained from it. [passage omitted]

Further on Asian Tour

LD1910164794 Tehran IRIB Television First Program Network in Persian 1530 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] On his arrival in Tehran the president [Hashemi-Rafsanjani] held a news conference in which he expressed satisfaction at the fruitful results of the trip [to Pakistan and Indonesia] in expanding mutual and regional cooperation. The President said: Iran could be a connecting point for cooperation between central Asian and southeast Asian countries.

Referring to the facilities in Economic Cooperation Organization and ASEAN member countries Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: The two regional organizations could have good cooperation and fulfil each other's needs.

Referring to the fact that Islam has been accepted as a principle in those countries the president said: Many of those countries would like to utilize Iran's experience to make their countries Islamic. What can be seen in those countries is the affection of the masses for Islam.

The president referred to future cooperation between Iran, Pakistan, and Indonesia in aircraft manufacturing. He said: For that reason Indonesia's aircraft and helicopter manufacturing industries were inspected.

Finally, once again expressing sorrow at the heartrending incident of the crash of the Aseman passenger airliner, Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani expressed condolences to the families of the victims of that bitter incident.

[Tehran IRNA in English at 1556 GMT on 19 October, in a related Tehran-datelined report, notes: "President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani on Wednesday termed the outcome of his visits to Indonesia, Brunei and Malaysia as successful. Upon arrival from his three-nation southeast Asian tour Wednesday, the president told reporters that one of the aims of his visits was to explore common potentials and the future of cooperation among the Islamic countries.

["On cooperation between the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said the three ASEAN member states visited by him favored expansion of cooperation between ASEAN and ECO. In view of rich mineral resoruces in ECO member states, southeast Asian countries were willing to cooperate with ECO, Rafsanjani told reporters. President Rafsanjani, referring to the important role of Islam in those countries, noted that Islam will determine the future of the region. Such visits to Islamic countries

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would help bring them closer and would foil plots of their enemies to sow dicord among Muslim states, he said.

["The president cited the outbreak of plague in India as the only reason for postponement of his planned visit to that country. He said [the] trip to India originally constituted an important part of his tour but because of the plague it was postponed to another time in future. He expressed hope that he would visit India in the near future."]

Jannati's Friday Sermon on 'Palestine,' U.S. in Gulf

LD2110113594 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The politico-ideological Friday prayer rituals were held in Tehran simultaneously with the rest of the country, led by Ayatollah Jannati. [passage omitted]

In the second sermon, Ayatollah Jannati referred to the issue of high prices and the fight against profiteering. He thanked the president for his serious decision to fight against economic saboteurs and profiteering. About the government's policy to prevent prices increases, he said: The aim of any policy to increase the revenue of government sectors should be based on observing the principle of serving the people. Everyone, particularly the Majles, the judiciary, religious scholars, and publicity machinery, should assist the government in solving the problem of high prices. He said public saving in consumption was an important factor in reducing prices and removing certain shortages.

Later in the second sermon, criticizing Iraq for paving the way for the presence of foreigners in the sensitive Persian Gulf region, Ayatollah Jannati strongly condemned America's military presence, calling it mischievous.

While condemning certain Arab countries for compromising with the regime occupying Jerusalem, the temporary Friday imam of Tehran said: Despite extensive efforts by certain American leaders and agents, the Muslim people of Palestine will not rest until they have attained their undeniable rights. [passage omitted]

Ayatollah Jannati called on the public, especially pupils and students, to mark better and more gloriously than on previous years 4 November, the National Day for the Fight Against World Arrogance [anniversary of occupation of the U.S. Embassy].

Foreign Ministry's Stand on Kuwaiti Envoy Criticized

NC2110111494 Tehran ABRAR in Persian 13 Oct 94 p 2

[Unattributed commentary: "Political Tact Is Different From Diplomatic Etiquette"]

[Text] Kuwait is among those Persian Gulf shaykhdoms which has always supported policies that are against the Islamic Republic of Iran in the region throughout the years since the victory of the Islamic revolution. According to figures published in the West and by Kuwaiti Government sources, during the imposed [Iran-Iraq] war, Kuwait spent millions of dollars to purchase arms for Saddam Husayn's army in an effort to throw the Muslim Iranian people off the scene. But when Saddam Husayn occupied Kuwait in repayment for the generous assistance that Kuwait had extended to him, Shaykh al-Salim al-Sabah's envoy was very warmly welcomed in Tehran.

The shaykh's envoy had come to Tehran when all the members of the Kuwaiti Government were staying at the Sheraton Hotel in Riyadh. Being faithful to their Islamic principles, none of our country's statesmen asked the Kuwaiti envoy at that time what sort of welcome we would have received had we been in his shoes. Nevertheless, the Americans took billions of dollars of the wealth of the Muslim Arab people of the Persian Gulf littoral states in order to arm Saddam Husayn.

But not much time passed and Kuwait and the other shaykhdoms forgot the days when they felt remorse, loneliness, anxiety, and fear and they put the Abu Musa island scenario into action.

In their most recent attempt, the Kuwaitis spoke from the dais of the UN General Assembly against our country's sovereignty rights in the United Arab Emirates. However, our Foreign Ministry went ahead and accepted the [credentials of the] Kuwaiti ambassador to our country.

If the Kuwaiti ambassador does not have a strong political memory and does not know what his colleague said at the United Nations, the officials of our Foreign Ministry are aware of the Kuwaitis' hostile approach.

The diplomacy of a powerful country like the Islamic Republic of Iran should not be based on expressions of hope, on connivance, and on condescension. The Kuwaiti ambassador should at least know what his government has done; and it is the duty of our country's diplomats to remind him. Usually in such cases the custom is to refrain from accepting the credentials of an ambassador. But apparently we were very hasty in accepting these credentials.

Radio Commentary Justifies Tel Aviv Bus Bombing

NC2010203094 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Arabic 1750 GMT 20 Oct 94

[Station commentary]

[FBIS Translated Text] Once again Western and Zionist news media have hastened to use the detonation of a bomb in Tel Aviv Wednesday to create a large-scale media clamor. This raises many questions about the

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meaning of the silence of international circles and Western media over the brutal practices perpetrated daily by the racist Zionist entity against innocent Palestinian citizens, and about the meaning of all this unlimited media furor just because a bomb was detonated in Tel Aviv.

For four decades the Palestinian people have been suffering immensely from the brutal, oppressive practices of the Zionist entity. Over all those years, Israel has not stopped its aggressive crimes for a single moment, and yet most of the time all international circles and forums remained silent on all that happened to the oppressed Palestinian people. If there was any reaction, it was feeble.

Against this bitter fact, the oppressed Palestinian people found themselves forced to use a new method to restore their usurped rights. All doors were closed to them, and everybody ignored them, if not turned against them, including those who continued to feign crying for their fate and calling for their self-determination.

Over 46 years of hateful Zionist occupation of the dear Palestinian homeland, the Palestinian people have offered thousands of martyrs to deter the racist, expansionist Zionist ambitions, which were not content with Palestine alone. Over all those years, the Zionists destroyed Palestinian villages and cities, rubbed them off the map, totally changed their names, and dispersed millions of Palestinians, turning them into refugees in this country or that, if they were not kept in Palestinian [as heard] prisons or killed by Zionist bullets.

Amid this horrible agony, and while the Zionists never hesitate in oppressing and terrorizing this people by all their available means—and they have many tools of crime and oppression in their hands—and although international laws explicitly allow occupied regions to regain their right and to express their ambitions against occupation, Tel Aviv was, and will continue to be, detached from the dictates of time and place, from the history and reality of this suffering. It recognizes no law or international norm.

But the Palestinian people's current message to the world, to international circles, and to the United Nations and its Security Council is that as long as the Zionist occupation continues, resisting it and confronting it militarily is an unequivocal right of this oppressed people pursuant to the UN charter itself. As the European peoples gave themselves the right to carry arms in the face of the occupier when the army of Hitler's Germany swept Europe in World War II, the Palestinian people also have this right against the Zionist invaders.

Finally, we must ask: Had the United Nations and its Security Council not imposed all this injustice and aggression against the Palestinian people through silence and negligence over all these years, would the world have seen such reflection and reaction in the heart of Tel Aviv?

Commentary Questions Value of 'Hasty Peace Pacts'

LD2010131994 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1058 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The bus explosion in Tel Aviv which killed 22 and wounded 47 once again uncovered certain facts that the American-sponsored peace process is trying to cover up.

It is said that yesterday's incident was the worst anti-Israeli action of its kind and caused the largest number of casualties since the establishment of the Zionist regime. This shows to what extend the security of Israel is vulnerable and can be dented. In the same way, the operations of Lebanon's Islamic Resistance against their occupiers and against mercenaries in the southern regions of that country have proved the Israeli Army is not invincible and it is possible for a small number of strugglers to deliver blows against that army by means of guerrilla warfare. Yesterday's explosion in Tel Aviv and also the kidnapping of an Israeli soldier in Jerusalem has demonstrated that the Zionist regime is not even secure in its own capital and its leaders have to admit to this important weakness.

The kidnapping of the Israeli soldier made everyone aware, once again, that America's claim of being a neutral mediator in the peace process is a baseless claim. The United States adopted such an extreme position towards this incident that not even Israel's leaders had thought of it. Warren Christopher, America's secretary of state, declared war on the Hamas movement and called on the international community to assist America in its fight against that movement.

Another important issue is that the two recent operations by the Hamas movement were conducted outside the autonomous region, that is, in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, the sovereignty and ownership of which the Zionist regime lays claim.

However, 'Arafat's self-proclaimed government behaved in such a way over the kidnapping affair—throwing dozens of Hamas members and sympathizers in jail—as to make one think that it has turned into the guarantor of Israel's security with the duty of safeguarding Israel's borders.

Israel has now declared closed all autonomous regions and it will not be surprising if, in order to flex its muscles and cover its weak points, it detains a number of Palestinian Muslims.

The American Government, on its part, meanwhile has started its diplomatic onslaught against the Hamas movement and has called on governments such as Syria to give up their support for Lebanon's Hezbollah and the Hamas movement. It is also said that the American Government, on the pretext of fighting the Hamas movement and its sympathizers, will bring pressure to

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bear on a number of Muslims of Arab decent, and even deliver them to the Zionist regime.

Finally, the operations of Palestinian and Lebanese Muslims render highly doubtful the value of hasty peace pacts. Haste in achieving agreement with the PLO without taking into consideration the positions of other Palestinian factions, and also, haste in achieving agreement with Jordan without taking into account the demands of the Islamic and national parties of that country, has proved and will prove that America's sell-out plan for the Middle- East is tantamount to ignoring the legitimate rights of the people of the region and not the establishment of tranquility in the Middle East.

Pakistan

Indian Intelligence 'Agent' Reportedly Arrested

BK2110060794 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in English 0300 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Highly reliable sources in New Delhi say Miss Jahanara Zahed, an Indian national, who was arrested outside the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, was an agent of the Indian intelligence agencies. The sources said the Indian intelligence agencies had deputed the agent to involve Pakistan diplomats in the so-called clandestine activities and malign them.

Tajikistan Peace Talks Begin in Islamabad

LD2010185894 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Overseas Service in English 1600 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The UN-sponsored intra-Tajik conciliation talks began in Islamabad today. [passage omitted]

The UN envoy, Mr. [Romero] Piriz Ballon, in his opening remarks said the talks would concentrate on key political problems, including framing a new constitution and holding free and fair elections and promotion of human rights. The leader of the Tajik Government delegation, Mr. Abdulmajid Dostiyev [first deputy chairman of Tajik Supreme Soviet], said the problems faced by his country could only be solved through peaceful means. The leader of the Tajik opposition delegation, Mr. Kurban Turajanzade [as heard], also spoke on the occasion and demanded release of political prisoners.

Later, talking to newsmen, the UN envoy described Pakistan's role in the talks as very significant. Radio Pakistan's representative says the talks are being attended by observers from Russia, Iran, Afghanistan, OIC [Islamic Conference Organization], the United Nations, the Council for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Pakistan.

The UN envoy has begun bilateral meetings with the Tajik Government and opposition delegations as a prelude to substantive talks.

Official: Afghan Groups Agree on Peace 'Formula'

BK1910042694 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Maulana Fazlur Rahman, chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, has said that Pakistan wants the Afghan problem to be solved by the Afghan people themselves. However, Pakistan would extend all possible cooperation to Afghan groups if they desire. He was addressing a news conference in Peshawar yesterday after his day-long visit to Jalalabad where he exchanged views with various Afghan leaders. Referring to the meetings with Afghan leaders, including President Rabbani, Rasool Sayyaf, and Muhammad Nabi Muhammadi, he said that they, along with some other Afghan groups, have reached a formula regarding peace in Afghanistan.

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